

Soldiers - 1938

Awards for Valor

Jersey Honors

Negro Soldier

SEA GIRT — After many years William Sandford, of 124 Williams street, Englewood was recognized by Governor Harry A. Moore, during the demonstrations at Sea Girt last Thursday afternoon, by awarding him the distinguished service medal for valor services as quoted as "Saving wounded officers and men in line of duty". The award was given by the State of New Jersey and he was the only colored man to be decorated.

Mr. Sandford is an original member of the old 15th and member of the 369th Infantry, medical Corps, of the New York National Guard.

IS THE QUESTION REALLY TECHNICAL?

Some of the replies received from leading white people in response to The Pittsburgh Courier's questionnaire are a sad reflection on the morals and intelligence of these outstanding Americans.

To the clear and direct question whether or not American citizens should be barred from whole categories of service in the Army and Navy, some of these leaders have replied that the question is "too technical" or that they "do not know enough" about it to give an intelligent answer.

We are at a loss to see what there is about this question that makes it difficult for anybody with an Intelligence Quotient above 75 to answer.

The Army and Navy are government services just like the postal service and the internal revenue service, and if Negroes and whites can and do work side by side in the two latter services, we cannot see why they should not work side by side in the Army and Navy.

If colored and white could soldier side by side in the Continental Army under George Washington, why should they not do so under Franklin D. Roosevelt?

Again, colored Americans are taxpayers and their money helps keep up the Army and the Navy; therefore if they are, when qualified, barred from these services, it is nothing more nor less than taxation without representation, against which the Founding Fathers rebelled.

American colored citizens are no less determined than the Founding Fathers to actively participate in whatever they help support out of their meager income.

This is no technical question at all except to those who wish to duck and dodge the issue, but a question the answer to which is a gauge of American justice and fairplay.

Representative Fish Proposes Measure To Congressional Group

Proposes Measure To Permit Black Soldiers To Enter Every Unit of U. S. Army

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Deploing the fact that "there is apparently discrimination in the armed forces of the United States against colored soldiers," Representative Hamilton Fish, Republican of New York, announced in the House of Representatives last week that he will soon introduce a bill designed to open up all branches of the service to Negro soldiers.

Directing his remarks on Thursday to members of the House Military Affairs Committee, and the Sub Committee on Military Appropriations, Mr. Fish charged that under the present setup in which they are crowded into four regiments, colored soldiers are only permitted to serve in the infantry and cavalry, and "are badly split up and used often as servants, menials and orderlies."

"If a colored man is good enough infantry, engineers, tank corps, to die for his country, he is entitled to the same treatment as any white soldier," the New York Congressman told the House committee. "I would also like to see Congress pass a law empowering the President of the United States to appoint two colored men to West Point each year," he said. "Fifty years ago Colonel Charles Young, a colored man graduated from West Point. Since that time few or no colored men have graduated from West Point."

TO INTRODUCE BILL

"All services should be open to every colored citizen on the basis of merit and by act of Congress. I propose to introduce within a short time a bill opening up all branches of our armed forces, or rather on the War Department and of the Army, to all our colored citizens. We permit aliens to serve in our Army and in all units of our Army. Why not permit loyal, honest, patriotic colored men to serve in time of peace as well as in time of war in every branch of the Army of the United States?"

The organization of a single colored division, including all branches of the service including artillery,

in time of war could be officers in colored divisions, and serve in the colored regiments we now have.

"Why should we, a free country, deny the same right they have in France and Great Britain? We talk about the progress that the colored race has made in the last 75 years. I do not see this progress, at least in the Army. They seem to be making progress by going backward. The time has come to bring this issue out in the open and discuss it on its merits, and from the point of view of justice and national defense."

Expressing the hope that the Military Affairs Committee would grant a hearing on the proposal to create a colored division when the bill is presented, Mr. Fish declared that colored men should also be permitted to qualify for the Air Corps.

AIR CORPS SERVICE

Why should not a colored man if he is to serve in the infantry and die for his country, also be permitted to serve in the Air Corps or in the Artillery, if he is to serve his country in time of need and emergency?" he asked. "In other words, if he is to wear the uniform of his country, he must be treated the same way as all others, and no one has a right to deny that service equality."

"When we consider these War Department bills and for national defense we aim to obtain the greatest amount of national defense possible for the funds involved," he asserted.

"I know from war service overseas that foreign governments, particularly Great Britain and France, have always made use of the colored people from their colonies in their armed forces. The Sengalese, colored French soldiers, served throughout the World War with distinction."

"In our Army we do not permit colored men to serve in the Coast Artillery or in the Tank Corps, the Engineer Corps, the Chemical Warfare Service, Field Artillery, the Signal Corps, and special services, including the Air Corps. It seems to me that if we are building for national defense we have to do away with these discrimination and injustices to one-tenth of our population."

LITTLE PROGRESS

"I do not see much progress being made for the colored race if 50 years ago one of their group could qualify, and today a colored officer cannot qualify."

"The only way I can see to overcome this injustice, this discrimination, would be to empower the President of the United States to appoint two colored men each year to the Military Academy at West Point, which would mean eight colored cadets altogether after civil service examinations, so that he would appoint only those who are qualified and who could remain in West Point. And who

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Discrimination.

Bristol, Va., Herald-Courier
March 29, 1938

Recognition Due The Negro.

Some of the Negro leaders are complaining that members of their race are barred from virtually all service in the Army and Navy at all times. which they help support, although colored citizens have participated with honor and distinction in every war the United States has fought, and have died by the thousands in their country's defense.

It is said Negroes are not permitted to serve in the Air Corps, the Coast Artillery Corps, the Tank Corps, the Engineer Corps, the Chemical Warfare Service, the Field Artillery, the Signal or any of the other special services; that they serve only in the Infantry and Cavalry and, to a small extent, in the Quartermaster and Medical Corps; that many of these supposedly combatant troops are assigned to duty as servants at Army Service Schools, and that in the Navy they are rigidly restricted to service as mess attendants. On this subject a Negro leader says:

"Our Army and Navy are honeycombed with spies of alien extraction and connections who are easily able to enlist in our most vital services merely because they are white. No American Negro, soldier or civilian, has ever been suspected or convicted of betraying this country. We do not believe that the thinking white people are acquainted with this situation, or would approve it if they were. We are trying to have all branches of the Army and Navy opened to colored youth, so that our Nation may be certain of a trained reservoir of loyal, intelligent and dependable men."

It is doubtful if the thinking white people of the country are acquainted with this situation, or having become acquainted with it, it is doubtful if they would approve it. The Negroes of the United States are 99 per cent native born; they are a patriotic people; they have fought

and died in all of the country's wars; there was no discrimination against them on account of color when men were drafted for the World War, and there would be no discrimination against them on that account should it become necessary for the Nation again to resort to the draft. Should they practically be barred from all service in the Army and Navy?

It does not seem so. It would seem either that all branches of service should be opened to Negroes, or that there should be an entire Negro Division officered at least in line by educated colored men, in the Army, and a squadron com-

pletely manned by Negroes in the Navy. This recognition is due the colored people for their services and sacrifices in war and their loyalty

Soldiers-1938.

Historical

UNION LEAGUE CLUB TO MARK 75TH YEAR

Noted Republican Group Will
Hold Fetes in Clubhouse
Here on Feb. 6 and 7

HAIDED THE FEDERAL ARMY

Recruited 2 Negro Regiments
and Helped Suppress Draft
Riots in 1863

The Union League Club, founded in 1863 to help preserve the Union, whose first activity was the enlistment of two Negro regiments to fight in the Union Army during the Civil War, will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary on Feb. 6 and 7.

On Feb. 6 a reception will be held at the clubhouse, Park Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, with an exhibition of the club's many art treasures, including portraits, etchings, pottery and sculptures. At an anniversary dinner at the club on Feb. 7 Charles Cook Paulding, the president; Justice Frederick Evan Crane, chief judge of the New York State Court of Appeals, and Nathan L. Miller, former Governor of the State, will speak.

The souvenir program for the dinner will contain an article by Henry L. Stoddard on the founding of the club and its activities during the intervening seventy-five years as the outstanding citadel of Republicanism.

The club was instituted by members of the United States Sanitary Commission, forerunner of the American Red Cross, being proposed by Professor Wolcott Gibbs in a letter to Frederick Law Olmsted, secretary of the commission.

In reply to Professor Gibbs's letter Mr. Olmsted wrote:

"Your club, then, would be a club of true American aristocracy, the legitimate descendants and arm-bearers of the old dukes of our land; of our law-givers, loyalists. This correspondence was in the

Fall of 1862, and on Feb. 6, 1863, its rooms.

members of the commission and All the Republican presidents other influential citizens met at from Lincoln to Hoover have been the home of George T. Strong, 74 honorary members of the club and East Thirty-first Street, and formed the portraits of most of them hang the club, whose articles of association on the club's walls and will be part of the exhibition on Feb. 6. A portrait of George Washington, credited to Gilbert Stuart, also is one of the club's treasures. A collection of forty etchings of Civil War characters and scenes by William Forbes is another of the major parts of the collection.

"The condition of membership shall be absolute and unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States, and unwavering support of its efforts for the suppression of the rebellion.

"The primary object of the association shall be to discountenance and rebuke by moral and social influences all disloyalty to the Federal Government, and to that end the members will use every proper means in public and private."

During the first year 534 members were admitted and the first clubhouse acquired at 26 East Seventeenth Street. In 1898 the club moved to Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, in 1881 to Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street and in February, 1931, to the nine-story building at Park Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

Members of the club recruited the two regiments of Negro troops, the Twentieth and Twenty-sixth Regiments of United States Colored Volunteers, and then as individuals helped the police suppress the draft riots of July 1863.

The club was active also during the Civil War in soliciting funds for the Sanitary Commission which sent nurses, doctors and supplies to the front and to army hospitals, and after the surrender of Lee in helping wounded soldiers and their families before the establishment of a Federal hospital system.

The club's first political activity was in support of Abraham Lincoln for re-election and by 1890 its Republican sympathies had become so unanimous that a resolution was adopted limiting the membership to adherents of that party. This limitation remained in the club's by-laws until last year when it was amended to allow admission of members of other political parties, providing they held "much the same political views as the members."

The club has served as the rallying point for many civic movements, initial meetings leading to the founding of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Metropolitan Opera Company being held in

lest We Forget, Here Is Roster of Civil War Vets Who Met At Gettysburg

Despite the fact that Cleveland's oldest eligible delegate could not make the trip because of ailing health, there were 58 Negro Civil War veterans at the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, at Gettysburg, Pa.

James Tillman, 108 years old, the Cleveland who was invited to attend the Anniversary, would have been there by three other Ohioans: Henry Persley, 84, of Cleveland; Alvin Smith, 95, of Sandusky; and Addison D. Starke, 89, of Wilming-

on. Tennessee sent the largest number of Negro veterans, six. Four each came from Arkansas and Georgia and New York, Louisiana, Alabama, Ohio, Mississippi, Virginia, Maryland, California, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma and Kentucky had three each.

The complete lists follows:
Missouri: David Harper, 88, Montgomery City; George Lee Higbee, 90; George W. Johnson, 93, Kansas City.

New York: George W. Still, 91, Brooklyn; Henry E. Duers, 91, Ossing; James Johnson, 103, White Plains.

Virginia: Zackaria Taylor, 97, Holland; Charles Grandy, 96, Norfolk; Vornellus Garnar, 92, Norfolk.

Illinois: James Jones, 94, Chicago; and Elijah Jones, 96, Springfield.

Kentucky: Joshua Green, 92, Mason County, and Richard Lilley, 94, Louisville.

Tennessee: John Talley, 94, Dandridge; Mitchell Johnson, 93, Lebanon; Dr. J. H. Garnett, 91, Nashville; William Henderson, 101, Sheppard; Richard Tippet, 102, Nashville; Charles Garrett, 94, Clarksville.

Pennsylvania: Ephriam Slaughter, 92, Harrisburg; David Penny, 94, Beale Ford; John A. Wilson,

93, York County; William Brown, Pittsburgh, 98.

Georgia: James Wilson, 90, Atlanta; Albert Holmes, 94, Cairo; George Williams, 93, Boston; Charles Hix, 100, Toombs County; Arkansas: Peter Robinson, 96, Wynne; Charles Howard, 98, Brinkley; Fred Harris, 55, Helena, Louisiana: Jackson F. Fisher, Shreveport; Joseph Clovice, 94, Slidewell; John Riley, 98, New Orleans.

California: Thomas Watlers, 92, Los Angeles; William Barnes, 111, Oakland; Joseph Hoy, 100, Long Beach.

Maryland: Spencer Jones, 93, Federalsburg; the Rev. Richard Medley, 93, St. Mary's County; Dallas M. See, 93, Federalsburg; Isaiah Fassett, 94, Berlin.

Ohio: Henry Persley, 84, Cleveland; Alvin Smith, 95, Sandusky; Addison D. Starkes, 89, Wilming-

Bidden By President To Gettysburg, His Health Forbade Him

children, the oldest living being
70 years of age.

"Immortal deeds and immortal words have created here a shrine of American patriotism. We are encompassed by 'the last full measure of devotion' of many men and by the words in which Abraham Lincoln expressed the simple faith for which they died . . ."

The voice of President Franklin D. Roosevelt speaking at Gettysburg, Pa. Sunday afternoon, dedicating a monument to American peace eternal, came through the radio to the ears of James Tillman, 108, of 2342 E. 59th St. who sat on the edge of his chair hat might better hear the voice.

Through the mind's eye of Mr. Tillman, Cleveland's oldest civil war veteran and the oldest in the nation, the mists of the vanished years melted away and memories thick and fast crowded in on the old veteran.

Invited by the President to join the reunion of the men of the Blue and the Gray at Gettysburg, Sunday, the grand old man was forced to decline the invitation as his family feared that camping in the open air on the Gettysburg battlefield might endanger his health.

So the heroic old soldier sat quietly in his home with his memories Sunday afternoon as the voice of Mr. Roosevelt came through on the waves of ether:

"Lincoln spoke in solace for all who fought upon this field; and the years have laid their balm upon its wounds. Men who wore the blue and men who wore the gray are here together, a fragment spared by time. They are brought here by the memories of old divided loyalties, but they meet here in united loyalty to a united cause which the unfolding years have made it easier to see."

Mr. Tillman, who was recently the guest of honor at Cleveland's celebration of Memorial Day, when a special police emergency ambulance was dispatched through the efforts of Dr. Lawrence P. Schumake and Jack Persky, to take the old veteran to Public Music Hall, is the father of twelve

When an EAGLE reporter called at the Tillman home, the old veteran was reminiscing with Rev. Ernest Hall, pastor of East Mt. Zion Baptist Church, and reciting the list of hymns that were still in his memory.

Did Not Fight In Vain

7-8-38 Cleveland



JAMES TILLMAN

Soldiers - 1938 Historical

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 15, 1938

Negro Ex-Slave Planning To Go To Gettysburg

Having returned from the recent annual Confederate state reunion at Huntsville, Ala., "Uncle" Simon Phillips, 90, an ex-slave, is planning to attend the joint reunion of the blue and the gray at Gettysburg, Pa., June 29.

"Uncle" Simon will wear a suit of gray, made from Alabama cotton, at the joint reunion, which will continue for a week. Since obtaining his liberty after the War Between the States, the former slave says he has only missed three of 38 Confederate conventions.

During the bitter struggle between the North and South the Negro says "I went to war with my two young masters, John and Ed Watkins, sons of my owner at that time, Bride Watkins."

"Uncle" Simon lives at 3121 Eleventh Alley, North, and his trips both to Huntsville and the one he plans to make to the Gettysburg convention are financed through public subscription.

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
June 16, 1938

NEGRO VETERAN TO GO TO GETTYSBURG

John Roberts, 97, negro veteran of the war between the states when he fought in the Union army, will go to Gettysburg to attend the reunion this summer. Roberts lives in Athens and his expenses to the site of the famous battle will be paid by the federal government.

Roberts enlisted at Pulaski, Tenn., in 1863. He was captured in the battle of Athens by the forces of General Nathan Forrest, of the Southern Confederacy and was sent to Mobile where he was put to work.

Roberts will be accompanied by M. J. Smith, Limestone negro, on the trip to the reunion.

Colored Nurse In Civil War At Gettysburg

Mrs. Rosa G. Russell
109, Only Colored

In Confederate Army.

Nurse At Reunion

GETTYSBURG, PA.—Somewhat overshadowed by the attention paid to the surviving members of the Blue and Gray armies during the 75th reunion celebration held here recently, was Mrs. Rosa G. Russell of Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Mrs. Russell is 109 years old and the only colored volunteer nurse who was present at the reunion. She has no official status, but receives \$50.00 a month by a special Act of Congress. Her enunciation, pronunciation and diction were all but flawless. She spoke of being a "house slave" and not a "yard slave." During the war she served those suffering and in need regardless of attachment. "I saw many of them die. We didn't pay attention to uniforms during the siege of Vicksburg," she said.

In answer to the question as to the number of her children, she replied, "Goodness, man, I am like the old woman in the shoe." Mrs. Russell is Baptist. She has never seen a motion picture and declares she is living, "only for Heaven."

STATUE FOR FATHER RYAN

New Orleans to Honor 'Poet of the Confederacy' With Memorial

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1. (INS) — "Six feet of bronze statue will rise from a Georgia marble base in New Orleans to honor the 'Poet of the Confederacy'—Father Abram Ryan."

This was announced today by Dr. F. J. Dimity, a member of Mayor Maestri's Committee on Monuments. Dr. Dimity said the statue would be located on the Parkway along Canal Boulevard.

Father Ryan was thought to have come from Norfolk, Va. He joined the Gray as a chaplain and wrote a volume of religious and martial poetry.

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Historical

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
March 15, 1938

Gen. Cleburne's Army of Slaves

WHILE the Confederate armies were resting on their arms after the battles around Chattanooga in 1863, an astonishing proposal was being worked out. It was nothing less than the mustering into the Confederate Army of 300,000 Negroes. The slaves were to be given their freedom in return for war service.

Ringgold, Ga., and Tunnel Hill were the center of the plans, and General Cleburne was the prime mover, though the proposal was indorsed by Maj.-Gen. T. C. Hindman, Col. (later brigadier-general) D. C. Govan, Brigadier-General Lucius E. Polk, Gen. (later lieutenant-general) William J. Hardee.

The University of North Carolina Press has just published the war diary of Capt. Thomas J. Key, C. S. A., who was close to Gen. Cleburne at Ringgold and who was informed of all details of the proposal.

Gen. Cleburne argued that the year 1864 would find the Confederate Armies exhausted. He proposed that the 300,000 Negro slaves who would be turned into Confederate soldiers should not only be pledged their freedom, but that their wives and children should have the same guarantee.

As Capt. Key explains Gen. Cleburne's proposal, the General argued that "arming the slaves and promising them freedom would at once take the wind out of the sails of Northern Abolitionists and cause them to cease the war, for they would no longer have food on which to keep fanaticism alive." He was further quoted as believing that such action would cause the whole of Europe to look upon the Southern people as wonderfully magnanimous and demonstrate that the South "regarded the attainment of liberty as paramount to all other considerations."

He said that "abolitionists

would no longer be able to arouse foreigners against the South by portraying our attitude towards the slaves in the most horrible colors." He mentioned as a precedent for his proposals the Suliote slaves who fought with the Spartans.

A short while later, Gen. Cleburne wrote the memorial embodying the proposal and it was sent to President Jefferson Davis at Richmond by Gen. Walker. Shortly afterwards, President Davis vetoed the plan, saying that discussion of the question would create dissensions in the Confederate government.

Some time later when a vacancy in a lieutenant-generalship occurred in the Confederate army, many thought that Maj.-Gen. Cleburne would be awarded it. But he was not. And many historians believe that his authorship of the proposal to muster in 300,000 Negroes kept him out of the post.

The irony of it all is that early in 1865, Jefferson Davis himself favored the Negro Army, but it was then too late.

What would have been the effect on the Confederate cause had the plan hatched in the Chattanooga region in the Winter of 1863 been adopted? It is merely another of the "ifs" of history.

In Confederate Army

SOLDIERS-1938 HISTORICAL "AGED COLORED VETERAN."

Washington, D. C.,
November 10, 1911.

Not many weeks ago, one of the great Metropolitan dailies ran a story to the effect that the aged colored veteran of the Civil War who died suddenly, at the army encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held at Indianapolis, Indiana, received a commission as Colonel from President Lincoln, and that he was "perhaps" the only colored commissioned officer in the Civil War.

The article attracted considerable attention and was reproduced in many of our racial weekly publications. I saw it in at least ten of our weeklies, and was amazed that any of our News Services could send out such an article for the consumption of a younger generation of the race, who need to be inspired of a people by the stimulus of racial achievement and the heroic conduct of their ancestors.

We are living in the "Age of Speed," and while technology is changing the very surface of the earth itself, the human mind remains the same, and the need for reflection, meditation and study is just as great today as it was a thousand years ago. Mechanical haste however, has brought about mental haste in doing many things which require both study and reflection.

There was actually no excuse for educated colored men to publish such an article, especially in view of the great history of the Colored Soldier in the Civil War written by George W. Williams. Of that work Carter G. Woodson, the eminent scholar and publicist said, "It is both accurately and scientifically written."

Now, in the first place, the records of the War Department do not show that anyone by the name of William Henry Singleton was ever commissioned a colonel by President Lincoln. I have an idea however, that the friends and neighbors of the venerable veteran gave him the social title of "Colonel."

There were at least seventy-five colored commissioned officers, who

served in the Civil War,

Generals Butler and Banks at New Orleans created two regiments of colored soldiers throughout the country carried their numbers to 187,000.

These two regiments were known as the First and Second Regiments of Native Guards, in which all of the line officers were colored. They distinguished themselves for courage and fortitude in the engagements around Port Hudson and Pascagoula. Because of the large numbers of French speaking men in these regiments, they became known as the "Corps d'Afrique."

Kansas raised an independent battery at Leavenworth on December 23, 1864, to serve for three years and among its officers were the following colored men:

H. Ford Douglass, Captain. W. D. Matthews, First Lieutenant; Patrick H. Minor, Second Lieutenant.

In the 54th Massachusetts, there were several colored officers in the line and possibly one or two in the 55th Massachusetts. These two colored regiments won renown in the war, the former under Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, about whom a stirring poem was written and is inscribed on his monument in Boston.

The ranking colored officers in the fighting arm of the service was Martin R. DeLaney, Major in the "One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops" in which outfit also served Captain O. S. B. Wall, another colored officer who lived in Washington for many years after the close of the war.

There were a very respectable number of colored Surgeons and Chaplains commissioned during the war, among whom Mr. Williams cites the following:

Alexander T. Augusta, Surgeon 7th Regiment U. S. Colored Troops with the rank of Major and was breveted Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious services on March 3, 1865.

John M. DeGrasse, Assistant Surgeon 35th Regiment U. S. Colored Troops; Charles H. B. Purvis, who for many years became Superintendent of the Freedman Hospital at Washington after the war; Alpheus Tucker, John Rapier, William Ellis, Anderson R. Abbott and William Powell were all

commissioned officers and served at base hospitals.

There was a colored officer who attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, a man from North Carolina, educated in Germany, who led his regiment in one of the most brilliant and successful maneuvers of the war. His case is cited by Mr. Williams.

There was a Brigadier General who led a brigade in the defense of Washington when that city was threatened by Confederate soldiers. This distinguished soldier identified with literary creations of the first order was said to have been a colored man by Dr. DuBois. I do not name him as it might create embarrassment for some of his relatives and descendants.

THOMAS H. R. CLARKE.

Dies At 92; He Served In Both Civil War Armies

YPSILANTI, Mich., Nov. 25—Dick Hamilton, 92, who died last week, was a veteran of both Civil war armies. He was born into slavery in South Carolina and was taken to war by his owner at the age of 15. A year later he was taken prisoner by the Union forces. He fought with them during the remainder of the war. After the war Hamilton toured the country with a circus band.

Soldiers - 1938 In World War

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
October 4, 1938

(EDITOR'S NOTE—Who's Who in America says that Mr. Fish, who commanded a New York State regiment of Negro troops during the World War, was in Germany with the Army of Occupation. He is congressman from President Roosevelt's home district).

Anderson, S. C. Mail

October 14, 1938

W. M. Poole, a member of the 371st Infantry of Negroes during the World War, has returned to his old white leader, Major Thomas H. Moffett, now a prominent Columbia attorney, a fountain pen which he borrowed from the officer in France twenty years ago.

Birmingham, Ala. News

October 23, 1938

COUNTY TO MARK WORLD WAR'S END

Colorful Armistice Day Plans Include Parade And Grave Services

For the first time, Armistice Day will be celebrated as a national holiday Nov. 11 and all Jefferson County will turn out for a colorful program in Birmingham. Congress at its last session, made Armistice Day an official holiday.

The Jefferson County Council of American Legion Posts last night approved plans submitted by Col. William S. Pritchard, appointed by the council as general chairman of the day's events.

The graves of veterans of the World War on the legion lot in Elmwood Cemetery will be decorated at sunrise with poppies and American flags.

The City Commission will be asked to issue a proclamation calling on all citizens to observe the newly designated national holiday and participate in the celebration.

All persons owning American flags are requested to display them from sunrise to sunset.

The biggest event of the day, from a standpoint of the general public, will be a parade, set up in eight divisions, through the downtown section at 2:30 p.m.

The parade will form at Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, North, and will move south on Nineteenth Street to First Avenue,

North; east on First Avenue to Twentieth Street; west on Twentieth Street to Capitol Park.

Gold Star Mothers will review the parade from the balcony of the Tutwiler Hotel and Gen. John C. Persons will be grand marshal.

The order of formation of the parade: National colors and Grand Marshal Persons, military division, veterans division, auxiliaries and welfare divisions, school division, fraternal and civic division, Fire Department, Negro division.

At sunset there will be a retreat ceremony in Elmwood Cemetery and at 9 p.m. there will be a ball in Municipal Auditorium.

The Disabled American Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars are cooperating with the legion in the celebration.

Birmingham, Ala. News

November 10, 1938

36,916 INTO WAR FROM ALABAMA

Alabama sent 36,916 of her sons to the colors during that war-torn period, April 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918.

Of that number, 13,105 volunteered their services while 73,811 were mustered into the various armed forces of the nation through provisions of the selective service laws.

Jefferson County, most populous in the state, naturally furnished the largest single county quota of these troops, the men sent from Birmingham and Jefferson County totaling 4,205. There were 1,103 volunteers from Jefferson County while under the selective service laws 13,481 were mustered into service.

Due to methods in use in keeping records of the volunteers from the state, the exact division between Negroes and whites cannot be made, but responsible authorities say the majority of the volunteers were from the white.

Of those who joined the colors through selective service, 32,840 were white and 25,879 were Negroes.

The above figures were taken from the report of the adjutant general of the state of Alabama to the Sixty-Seventh Congress and was dated Sept. 30, 1922.

Soldiers - 1938

Monuments and Other Commemorations.

Durham, N. C. Sun
April 28, 1938

NEGRO WAR VETS TO MARK GRAVES

Government Monuments to Be Sought for Special Plot at Beechwood

Uniform government grave markers will be placed over all graves of World war veterans in the Legion plot at Beechwood cemetery as a special project of the Weaver McLean post of the American Legion. Plans for the project were considered at a meeting of the post last night.

The city has set aside a special section of Beechwood cemetery, located on the Fayetteville road, as the American Legion burial plot, similar to that given for the burial of white World war veterans in Maplewood cemetery. Forty - two veterans have been buried on the Beechwood plot, and only one of them has a grave marker.

The government furnishes a stone marker free of cost for graves of veterans. In addition to supplying the stone, the government places the necessary inscription on it and defrays the transportation costs to Durham. This leaves only the cost of hauling from the freight depot to the cemetery and the erection of the stone to be borne by individuals or the Legion.

The Negro Legion post is planning to attempt to contact the relatives of the 41 World war veterans for whom grave markers are desired to gain their co-operation in getting the stones. The assistance of the Red Cross has been sought in the effort as the whereabouts of most of the relatives is unknown to the post officials. It will be necessary for the relatives to apply for the markers but the post will assist them in preparing the orders and in handling the stones.

The type of stone to be used on the plot has been approved by the city council.

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National Guard, Regiments, etc.

COL. A. C. MUNDY IS NAMED NEW REGIMENT COMMANDER

Succeeds Col. John Grimley Who Was Removed Last Week By Gov. Lehman

Announcement was made Friday of the appointment of Col. A. C. Mundy, from the staff of Major General William N. Haskell, commander of the New York National Guard, to succeed Colonel John G. Grimley, who was dismissed from his command as head of the 369th Infantry last week by Governor Lehman.

Fear that the new commander would "scrap" the Negro regiment was somewhat abated when the Colonel met with his officers Friday night and assured them that there would be no changes made in personnel or policy of the unit at the present time. General Haskell is reported to have been in favor of "scrapping" the colored regiment or to reducing it to a battalion. The ouster movement against Col. Grimley was instigated by General Haskell following a two week's period of field training at Camp Smith last September.

The ouster was unanimously recommended by a military examining board named by the Governor last October to determine Col. Grimley's "capacity and fitness for service." They agreed that because Col. Grimley joined the National Guard as a medical officer without fundamental training as a line officer, he was unfit to command the regiment.

What members of the regiment and residents of Harlem cannot understand, however, is why these facts were not known by General Haskell and Governor Lehman when Col. Grimley was made commander, and why General Haskell complimented Col. Grimley's leadership and the regiment's record for the first three years and then suddenly discover this lack of capacity and experience in their commander?

Col. Grimley is a native New Yorker, born in 1881, and a graduate of Fordham University and Medical School and the National Guard Infantry School. He entered the medical section of the Officers Re-

serve Corps in 1917 and became a lieutenant in the Medical Corps during the world war, serving with the American troops in Italy. He was a Medical Corps major from 1924 to 1926, when he was recommissioned an infantry major. He took special training at the regular army school in Fort Benning, Ga., and was promoted a lieutenant colonel in 1927. In 1933 he was made a full colonel and promoted to command of the regiment, succeeding Col. William A. Taylor.

Colonel Grimley is also a former head of Columbus Hospital, and last June was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Hospitals, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. S. D. Cook. He had previously served the city as Deputy Commissioner of Markets.

In Regiment 14 Years

He had been attached to the 369th Infantry since 1924 and during his tenure as commander had succeeded in weeding out all white line officers. Except for the commander and Lt. Col. James M. Roche, all officers of the regiment are Negroes. It is reported that Lt. Col. Roche tendered his resignation at the time Col. Grimley's dismissal was announced.

The 369th Infantry grew out of the Old Fifteenth Infantry which was organized by Col. William Hayward in 1917 and which saw more active service in France during the world war than any other Negro combatant unit. The regiment was under fire continuously for 131 days and had numerous citations for bravery. At conclusion of their stay with the French troops, the *Crdix de Guerre* was awarded the Negro troops as a unit, and is the only National Guard regiment in the Empire State that has the right to wear this decoration attached to their colors.

Under the administration of Mayor Hylan an armory for the 369th Infantry was started. The huge drill shed was completed in 1922 but it was not until 1931 that the armory was completed and is now one of the largest and best equipped in the city. The officers and enlisted men of the regiment have attained high ratings during their period of field training and have attracted more attention than any other National Guard unit in the state.

After Col. Mundy?

COLONEL JOHN G. GRIMLEY has been ousted as commanding officer of the 369th Regiment New York National Guard, by Governor Lehman. The Governor acted only after he had appointed a board of examiners to determine the colonel's fitness and it had unanimously declared him unfit and recommended his discharge.

The Amsterdam News is in full accord with the Governor for summarily dismissing a misfit commanding officer as head of Harlem's and the state's only Negro national guard unit. The entire history of the 369th from the time it was known as the Fifteenth Infantry during the World War is one of courage, bravery and glory to the nation, state and city. For any commanding officer, black or white, to blemish its famed record would be a blot on the military annals of the nation and the loyalty and dignity of every Negro soldier in the 369th.

Colonel Joseph A. S. Mundy, chief of staff of the State National Guard, was appointed commanding officer of the 369th by Governor Lehman last Friday. We compliment the Governor on selecting a gentleman and soldier to lead Harlem's crack regiment. But we hope that his command will be short lived.

It is high time that a Negro be named head of the 369th. Although we disfavor a jim-crow regiment, the same as we do a jim-crow school, we believe that as long as such is forced on us that a Negro should head it. Out of some 1,170 men in the 369th there are sixty-four Negro officers ranking from second lieutenant to major. But the top two officers, the lieutenant colonel and the colonel, are white.

This is an insult to the past bravery of the old Fifteenth and the present spirit and intelligence of the Negro officers of the regiment. It is, in fact, a perpetuation of the traditional policy of the federal government: no Negro shall head even a Negro regiment.

Yet, we have never heard of a Negro soldier since the time Crispus Attucks' blood oozed out of his body on the cold snows

of Boston Commons, who has turned traitor or coward. On the other hand, the military history of the nation is studded with facts about white soldiers selling out their country for a mess of pottage. Two U. S. soldiers, one a deserter and both of Teutonic extraction, were arrested only last Saturday along with a German woman accomplice for turning traitor against Uncle Sam. Yet, these two Teutons could have become generals in the army or admirals in the navy—because their skins are white. The purity of soul seldom matters in this country—skin pigmentation is all that counts.

In America, it is a fact that the most loyal and courageous of all Americans—the Negroes—whose Americanism goes all the way back to the beginning of the seventeenth century, are shunted aside and placed in inferior positions in both the army and navy, while even first and second generation foreigners are placed in high positions of trust and honor. The result has often proved what is behind this abominable policy—prejudice!

Harlem will work with Colonel Mundy as long as he heads its justly prideful regiment. But Harlem demands a square deal in that it expects a Negro to be named colonel and head of the 369th in short order. We hope, in the meantime, that Colonel Mundy labors to bring this about. If he does his stay in Harlem will be fully fruitful. If not, he will be only another stopgap.

Soldiers - 1938
National Guard

Proportion Of Negroes In National Guard Less Than That In Regular U. S. Army

Pittsburgh
Most States Have No Negroes in National Guard—Others Have Incomplete Units—Appropriations Provide for Aggregate Strength of 200,000.

Courier
By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, July 28—The National Defense Act makes the National Guard of the United States a reserve component of the Army of the United States, but in nowise alters or affects its relation to the respective states in time of peace.

The Federal appropriation for the support of the National Guard in the fiscal year ended June 30 provided for an aggregate strength of 200,000 with an increment of 5,000 in the last quarter. Funds required for the induction of the additional 5,000 men into the National Guard were placed in administrative reserve. 7-30-38

Peak Strength 192,166

The peak strength for the year was 192,166. The average strength for the year was 189,616. The shortage was due in part to the fact that some new units authorized in April did not receive Federal recognition until after the end of the fiscal year.

The proportion of colored personnel to white in the National Guard is slightly more unequal than it is in the Regular Army, except that there is no comparison in the number of commissioned officers in the two organizations. In the National Guard the total colored personnel consists of 158 commissioned officers, 1 warrant officer, and 2,770 enlisted men.

In the Regular Army as of March 31, last, the colored personnel consisted of 4 officers and 3,853 enlisted men. 7-30-38

New York State has the only complete colored regiment in the National Guard. It is the 369th Infantry, the old Fifteenth New York. It has 63 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 1,064 enlisted men. Its authorized strength is 66 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 1,067 enlisted men.

Eighth Minus Battalion

The Eighth Illinois Infantry, which was known as the 370th Infantry in the World War, consists of a regiment, less the third battalion, and is a part of the Second Army. Its strength as of April 30, last, was 48 officers and 791 enlisted men.

The colored personnel in the National Guard in Ohio is assigned to the Second Battalion, 372nd Infantry. It has 16 officers and 283 enlisted men. Headquarters, headquarters company, Company F, and medical detachment are in Columbus, Company E in Cleveland, Company G in Cincinnati, and Company H in Toledo.

The District of Columbia has one company, Company A, 372nd Infantry. It has 3 officers and 64 enlisted men.

Mass. Has Battalion

Massachusetts has a battalion, the Third Battalion, 372nd Infantry, consisting of 16 officers and 286 enlisted men. This battalion comprises a headquarters, medical department attachment, Third Battalion headquarters company, and Companies I, K, L and M. The actual strength on June 1 was 15 officers and 291 enlisted men. It is a separate battalion and is not attached to any other organization.

Maryland has one company, the First Separate Company, located in the Richmond Market Armory, North Howard street, Baltimore. It is commanded by Captain William C. Creigler and has a strength of 4 officers and 64 enlisted men.

New Jersey has a battalion, the First Battalion. It was or-

ganized in 1931. Its present strength is 14 officers and 274 enlisted men. The battalion is commanded by Major Samuel Brown and is attached to the 44th Division, National Guard, for training.

Company A, organized September 25, 1931, is stationed at Newark. Company B, organized September 23, 1931, is stationed at Atlantic City. Company C, organized February 5, 1935, is stationed at Camden. Company D, organized February 4, 1935, is stationed at Trenton. Later there was organized a headquarters company, consisting of a band, stationed in Atlantic City, and a medical detachment, stationed in Newark.

Other States Minus Units

No other States have National Guard units with colored personnel so far as could be learned. According to Adjutant General Frederick B. Kerr of the Pennsylvania National Guard, that State has been refused authority to organize units of the National Guard composed of colored personnel.

In the 1935 session the General Assembly of Pennsylvania provided for the establishment of two battalions of combat infantry of colored troops as a part of its National Guard, subject to their being authorized and empowered by the Federal Government.

Several bills were introduced in Congress to authorize the organization of colored units of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, but no action has been taken on any of them.

The 369th Infantry, the 370th Infantry and the 372nd Infantry, comprise the National Guard unit from the District of Columbia and separate companies from Massachusetts and Maryland and a separate battalion from Ohio were attached to the French Army in the World War and had their colors decorated for bravery in action.

Soldiers - 1938

Officers.

ATLANTA TOO FEW ATLANTANS KNOW

First Graduate of West
Point is Resident Of
Gate City of the South

By LUCIUS JONES

As pronounced as is and has been the traditional prejudice against colored midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., from whose walls, no Negro has ever graduated, it could hardly be any more intense than the bitter ordeal through which a colored cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., must pass in order to earn his spurs.

In view of this universally known bitterness to Negro appointees to these institutions, it is a remarkable fact indeed that four colored cadets have successfully graduated from the walls of West Point.

The four colored youths to make the grade at the U. S. Military Academy were Lt. Henry Ossian Flipper, Col. Charles Young, Lt. John Alexander, and Lt. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. Several appointees have been admitted to the Naval Academy, but none were able to withstand the bitter ordeal of those trying days and a host of West Point appointees have likewise failed to weather the rigid scholarship and tactics or else have similarly collapsed under the strain of the flagrant prejudice and discrimination.

FLIPPER FIRST

Of singular interest to Atlantans should be the fact that the very first colored cadet to finish West Point was a native Georgian, the said Henry Ossian Flipper, born in Thomasville, March 21, 1856 but now residing with his brother, Bishop J. S. Flipper, at 488 Houston Street, N. E.

Appointed by the late Congressman J. C. Freeman, white, Flipper, then a freshman college student at Atlanta University, entered West Point, May 20, 1873 and graduated July 4, 1877. Many may regard it as significant that, following Honorable Freeman's broad gesture, no Republican has since been elected as a Congressman from Georgia.

Two of the appointees to graduate from West Point were from Ohio. They were Alexan-

minated but refrained from an official action to prevent these daily insults.

Lt. Flipper's class numbered 86 and upon his graduation he ranked 46th in the group in scholarship and first in manhood. It should not go unrecorded that the same white cadets who made his active career at West Point a "living hell" were unanimous in their cheers for him as he received his papers on graduation day, July 4, 1877.

Following his graduation from West Point in 1877, Lt. Flipper served as second lieutenant of the Tenth Cavalry and his war record included service at Fort Davis in Texas and at Fort Sill Indian Territory out West in 1878. He was active in several Indian wars during that era.

SERVED AS SECRETARY

After his active army career, Lt. Flipper served as assistant secretary to Secretary of the Interior Fall under the administration of U. S. President Warren G. Harding. Later, he went to Venezuela in South America where he was employed as an overseer for the American Oil Company.

Lt. Flipper is author of a 322-page book published by Homer Lee and Company of New York City in 1878, entitled "THE COLORED CADET AT WEST POINT."

Son of Festus and Isabella Flipper of Thomasville, Ga., both deceased, Henry Ossian Flipper has four other brothers: Bishop J. S. Flipper of Atlanta; Festus Flipper, Thomasville shoe manufacturer; Henry H. Flipper, M. D., physician of Jacksonville, Fla.; and Carl F. Flipper, head of the shoe department at Georgia State Industrial College at Savannah.

The West Point alumnus is the oldest of the Flipper brothers. Next to him in age is the Rt. Rev. J. S. Flipper, present presiding bishop of the Seventh Episcopal District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which is the South Carolina area, where he is in his third year.

Bishop Flipper was for 16 years presiding bishop of Georgia, for 8 years presiding bishop of Florida, and for four years presiding bishop of Arkansas and Oklahoma. He is the senior bishop of the AME church.

But he held his head high, stuck out his chin, took it all like a man, and didn't let forth a whimper, although he might well have invoked the aid of faculty members who already knew of how he was being hu-

City College ROTC

Promotes Negro To Rank of Lieut. Col.

For the first time in the history of the College of the City of New York a colored youth was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at the school. Friday, Winston Simms, 20, of 337 West 138th street, a member of the graduating class, was promoted from First Lieutenant to second in command of the cadets at the college.

As the post affords little opportunity for planning on the part of the new Lieut. Colonel and since he must take orders like the rest of the battalion, Simms plans only to discharge his duties faithfully and entirely without favor. He must study military theory one-hour periods per week and assist at the weekly drill.

This is the third honor he has received at the school. In 1936 he was elected treasurer of the cadet club and the same year took first place in the Manual of Arms competition.

Lieutenant Colonel Simms, a slim, carefully disciplined young man, 5 feet 7 inches tall, plans to be a physician. At graduation in February, he expects to enter medical school. Son of the late Winston Simms and Mrs. Ida Simms and nephew of the late Mrs. Adolphus Slaughter of this city, he is a graduate of the Barringer High School, Newark, N. J.

A second colored youth, Daff Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Davis, of 125 West 142nd street, was promoted to 1st Lieutenant to fill the vacancy. Lieutenant Davis expects to graduate from the course in Civil Engineering in the spring.

Student Named for West Point

DETROIT. — Clarence Davenport, Jr., senior at the University of Detroit, has been nominated for cadet at the United States Military Academy. D. O'Brien.

Davenport is majoring in chemistry, and is an honor roll student. He has passed preliminary physical tests, and will face his final examination on July 1, 1939.

Youth Appointed To U.S. Military Academy

DETROIT, Mich., — (U N P) — Clarence M. Davenport, Jr., of 408 Alger avenue, has been appointed the principal candidate for cadetship at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. The appointment was made by Representative George D. O'Brien, of the thirteenth district.

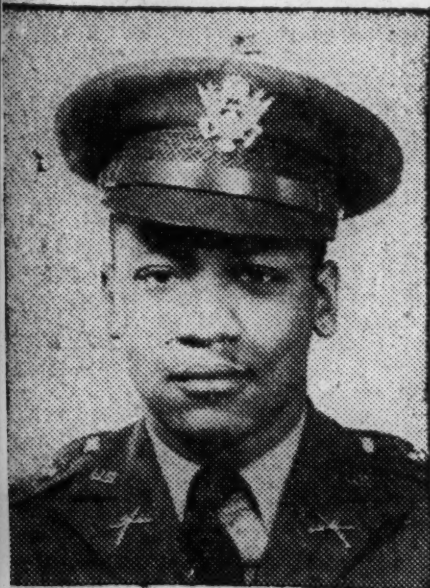
Maintaining an all "A" average throughout his scholastic career at Pershing high school, the new cadet is now an honor student at the University of Detroit where he is majoring in chemistry and is a member of the American Chemical Society. Davenport has successfully passed a physical examination preliminary to a final detail examination to which he will be subjected before July 1, 1939.

Soldiers - 1938
Officers

TO GET SPECIAL TRAINING

Defender 1-28-38

Chicago, Ill.



First Lieutenant Raymond Watkins (right), and Second Lieutenant George W. Rose, Eighth Infantry office who have been or-



dered to Fort Benning, Ga., for special officers training course in the regular army. They will leave Chicago Feb. 26.

GETS HIGH POST



LT. COL. WALTER LOVING, who has just received from President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippine Army with the additional title of "Adviser to the President." Col. Loving's appointment was made effective as of October 16, 1937, and he is to have charge of re-organizing the bands of the

Philippine Army under the provisional government. Col. Loving served in the Philippines 20 years ago as head of the famous Philippine Constabulary Band. President Quezon is a man of tremendous capabilities and great character, and his selection of a colored American to perform this task is significant. President Quezon, a long time friend, asked Col. Loving to accept the appointment during the president's last visit in America. Col., then Major Loving, had retired from the army and was living in Oakland, Calif., where he has extensive real estate holdings. Mrs. Loving and their son, Walter H., Jr., are in Manila with Col. Loving (ANP)

LEHMAN NAMES COL. BEN DAVIS TO HEAD 369TH

Will Come Here Next June To Replace Col. Mundy

Col. Benjamin O. Davis, the highest ranking Negro in the regular army who is now stationed at Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio, as military instructor, has been assigned as instructor to the 369th Infantry, New York National Guard, it was learned through Governor Lehman's office at Albany, Tuesday.

Col. Davis who will arrive in New York the latter part of June, will later be given command of the regiment, it was stated in the release from the Executive Mansion.

Col. Davis release to the 369th was effected only after the War Department had agreed to it. He will replace the regular army 28th Street YMCA, who led the officer instructor who is white.

Will Command Regiment When Col. Davis reports for duty as regular army instructor of the 369th, he will be commissioned as a colonel of the New York National Guard and will be assigned to command the Harlem regiment. Thus, he will become not only instructor, but also the commanding officer of the regiment. However, Col. Joseph A. Mundy and Lt. Col. Chauncey Hooper as well as all other rank and file officers of the regiment will remain, at least temporarily, it was learned.

Col. Davis will retire from the regular army because of age on July 1, 1941, which will give him three full years of service with the 369th. He was graduated from U. S. Military Academy at West Point. His son, Lt. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., was also graduated from West Point and is now stationed at Fort Benning, Ga.

Governor Lehman commenting on the transfer of Col. Davis to the 369th., said:

"I believe that the State of New York and the 369th Regiment are indeed fortunate to obtain the services of such a well qualified commander. I have always had a great interest in the 39th Infantry. I have reviewed this regiment at Peekskill each year since 1928. I look forward to reviewing it again this summer under its new regimental commander."

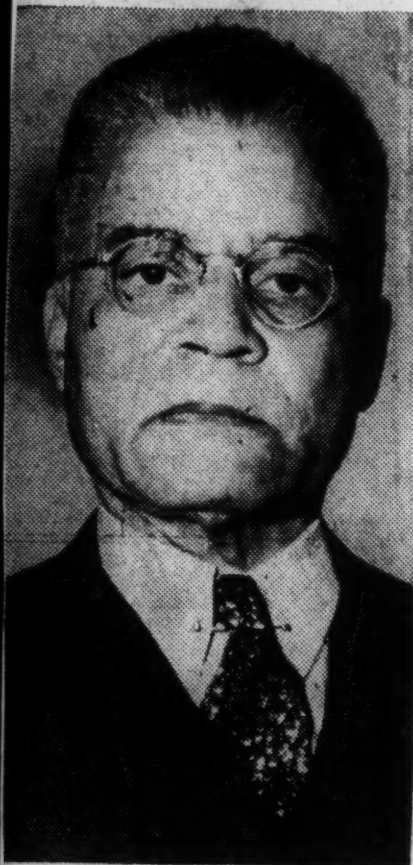
Training Camp For Artillerymen Opens

LOS ANGELES.—(ANP) —Local citizens are elated over the fact that at last their efforts and petitions have borne fruit to a certain extent, and Negroes will be admitted to the citizens military training camp to be conducted at San Pedro from August 9 to September 7.

Training will be given in Coast artillery at Fort McArthur, where some of the most powerful anti-aircraft, and long distance guns are stationed. The persistence of Mr. Baxter Scruggs, secretary of the 28th Street YMCA, who led the group of citizens that has continued to request the admittance of Negroes to this camp is greatly responsible for this history making move. There are to be a hundred boys between the ages of 17 and 24, admitted from Los Angeles, San Diego, Kern, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, Imperial, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura counties.

War Department and army officials admit that it will make for a higher standard of citizenship in the lives of the boys who attend besides the physical advantages of military training. Enrollment began on April 4.

Highest Negro Officer Visits Guard Unit Here



Times Wide World

Colonel Benjamin O. Davis

Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, highest ranking Negro officer in the regular army, arrived here yesterday to be the guest of the 369th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., of which he expects to assume command shortly. Colonel Davis, who is at present Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Wilberforce University in Ohio, will be at the Hotel Pennsylvania through this week.

The colonel said that neither his appointment from Governor Lehman nor his army assignment to the New York post is final, but that he expects to assume his duties here July 1, his sixty-first birthday. Colonel Davis and his son, Benjamin Jr., who was graduated from West Point in 1936, are the only Negro regular line officers in the army.

The 369th Infantry, created by special act of the Legislature before the World War, is recruited in Harlem. Most of the personnel, officers and men are Negroes, and the regiment maintains an armory at Fifth Avenue and 143d Street.

Great Moment for Soldier Pair



A great moment in the lives of father and son, Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, highest ranking Negro officer in the United States Army, and his son, Second Lieutenant Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., on the reviewing stand at the 369th Infantry Regiment last Friday night. Col. Davis came from Wilberforce

University, Xenia, O., where he is on active duty, as the guest of the regiment of which Colonel Joseph S. Mundy is the commanding officer. Colonel Davis and his son, who was attached to his staff here, accompanied by Colonel Mundy and the staff offi-

cers reviewed the regiment and watched the athletic events of the evening. The colonel is to be named head of the regiment in July as the first Negro ranking officer. A dinner and a concert by the band of the regiment preceded the review.

4 OFFICERS END STUDY AT FT. BENNING

Defender
Lts. Rose And Watkins
Of 8th Regiment Are
Among The Grads
6-11-38

FORT BENNING, Ga., June 3—Finishing the infantry officers course at Fort Benning here with a rating which placed them in the upper third of a class of 192 other officers from every state in the union, four Race officers were graduated Saturday.

They are: Major Wilmer F. Lucas and Captain Jesse W. Pollins, both of the 369th Infantry of New York, and Second Lieut. George W. Rose and First Lieut. Raymond Watkins of the Eighth Infantry in Illinois.

The course, consisting of 35 subjects, was the most comprehensive ever given and was designed particularly to create instructors in tactical work of infantry regiments and brigades. About 80 per cent of the student officers were college graduates.

College Grad
Lieut. Rose, in civilian life a post office employee, is a graduate of the University of Illinois, and has been connected with the Eighth Regiment for over 6 years.

Major Lucas is a certified public accountant in New York and is a graduate of the New York university. Captain Pollins, with a degree from Georgia State college, lives in New York where he is in the contracting business.

Lieut. Watkins brought credit to his regiment for editorial work and class representative while at the school. He is the first Race officer ever to be selected to work in such a capacity. In Chicago he is the Eighth Regiment publicity officer.

Soldiers - 1938

Officers.

CHAPLAIN THOMAS AT WILBERFORCE

WILBERFORCE, O., Jan. 27 — Chaplain Alexander Thomas, recently retired as one of the chaplains of the U. S. Army, has moved from Fort Benning, Ga., and will make his future home at Wilberforce University.

4 Negro Officers to Fort Benning For Special Training

FORT BENNING, Ga.—(ANP) —Four Negro officers arrived here Saturday for the special infantry officers training course which began Monday. They are, Major Wilmer F. Lucas and Captain Jesse W. Pollins, both of the 369th Infantry, New York National Guard and First Lieutenant Raymond Watkins and Second Lieutenant George W. Rose of the 8th Infantry Illinois National Guard. Immediately after their arrival and registration the officers were put through a somewhat exacting physical examination and all declared physically fit. The special infantry training period of three months will begin next Monday with a refresher course in topographical calculations and procedure. Aside from the 4 colored officers, there are over 190 other national guard officers allocated from every state in the Philippine Island.

Second Lieutenant Benjamin O. Davis assigned here to duty as a student after his graduation from the U. S. Military Academy, was one of the many regular army officers who were on hand to greet the arrivals from New York and Chicago. Lieutenant Davis has been taking special courses since last September.

ARMY ORDERS

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Army orders today included: Lieutenant Colonel Albert E. Brown, infantry, Fort Benning, Ga., to Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Frank E. Brown, infantry, Fort Benning, Ga., to Atlanta, Ga. Captain Charles C. Blakeny, field artillery, Columbus, Ohio, to Fort Benning, Georgia. Second Lieutenant Benjamin O. Davis Jr., infantry, Fort Benning, Ga., to Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

More Negro Officers Are Wanted; 10 Pass Exams

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—SNS—

Recently 300 men took examination as a step toward becoming police officers. Of that number 50 were Colored. Of that 50 only 10 passed. Of that 10 only 2 made averages over 90. They were Joseph Murray, 614 Lampton with 91.1 and Lewis C. Oliver, 2126 W. Walnut Street, with 90.8.

There are only 12 uniformed Colored officers and 4 men in plain clothes. 16 Colored men in the Police department are not sufficient for a city the size of Louisville, 300,000 population. 60,000 Colored and about 4 distinct Colored sections which include hundreds of Colored people.

When the sop of two Colored officers, in plain clothes, Humphil and Woods, was thrown to Negro Republicans, they thought a miracle had been performed. But other independent souls kept up the fight until 12 uniformed men were appointed and despite Colored cops were fired on the least provocation. Negroes still thought they ought to be tickled to death. But there is not a Negro lieutenant, sergeant or other officer of the Police; there is not a single detective sergeant despite the fact that certain of the plain clothes men have done brilliant work.

Negro Democratic leaders, if they have any weight or are worth a snap to the Race ought to demand that the present quota of Negro police officers be doubled. That they have their own officers as Colored firemen have. If Negro Democratic leaders cannot do it—from fear or lack of influence — then others, the NAACP, the Urban League, the W. H. Wright Business League, the Inter-racial Committee, the Committee of 15, all should demand more Negro police officers for Louisville. But to make those demands effective MORE Negroes must take examinations and MORE of them must PASS!

Md. Trails Va.
Pa. in CMTC
4-23-38
Registrations

BALTIMORE — Despite the clamor for participation of colored men in the country's armed defenses, Maryland's enrollment for the free Citizens' Military Training Camp within its borders at Fort Howard lags behind that of Pennsylvania and Virginia, other units of the Third Corps USA Area the Headquarters has reported.

Maryland has only forty-one applicants, while Virginia and Pennsylvania each have seventy-eight registered. Figures for the District of Columbia, also in the area, were not immediately available. Fort Howard, which has facilities for 250 men, will be operated from July 13 to August 11. The Government pays all necessary expenses, including transportation to and from the camp.

Scholarships Offered

The objective of the camp is to give the enrollees a basic of military instruction and that moral and physical development which will fit them to become influential leaders in their respective communities in peace times and leaders for national defense in war times.

During 1937, the trainees were privileged to compete for scholarships in various institutions. This is an opportunity for a

higher education for those who are awarded scholarships. The number to be awarded in 1938, is not known at present.

Interested males between the ages of 17 and 29 should contact the CMTC Officer, Third Corps Area Headquarters, U. S. Army, Baltimore.

Lt. Davis Begins Duties at 'Kegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—Lieutenant Benjamin O. Davis, U. S. A. and Mrs. Davis have arrived at Tuskegee Institute from Fort Benning, Ga., where the young officer has been stationed since his graduation from West Point Military Academy in June, 1937.

He has been appointed professor of military science and tactics at Tuskegee and took up his duties at once.

Lieutenant Davis spent his early days and later vacations here during the years his father, Col. B. O. Davis Calvary, was commandant and B. O. and T. at the institute. The Tuskegee annual "Crimson and Gold" was dedicated to Lieutenant Davis by the class of '37.



Lt. Davis

Lehman Gives Commission to Colonel Davis

PEEKSKILL, N.Y.—Thirty thousand persons saw Col. Benjamin O. Davis handed his commission as commander of the 369th Infantry, Sunday, and then saw the khaki-clad officers and men execute a brilliant series of maneuvers as Gov. Herbert Lehman looked on.

The governor presented his commission to Colonel Davis as the crowd cheered. An injured knee prevented the executive from walking past the troops on battalion fronts. He rode up and down the columns in his car.

The regimental band met Governor Lehman at the entrance to the reservation in addition to Company C, under Capt. Walter A. Hume.

The huge crowd was lined up over twenty rows deep around the field and the bulk had a poor view of the maneuvers. Others sought every point of vantage given by boxes, cans, trees, and other elevations. It was impossible to keep the crowd within bounds and it moved away out onto the field, taking up a third of the space reserved for the troops.

ONLY TWO COLORED HAVE STANDARD MILITARY CORPS

Reserve Officers Training Corps in 275 Institutions—
140 Junior Units, 226 Senior.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30—A study of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps discloses that there are only two colored institutions—Howard and Wilberforce universities—having senior training corps units pursuing standard courses of theoretical and practical units. They are Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala., and North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Greensboro, N.C. Tuskegee had 754 male students last year. Of that number, 531 received military training. North Carolina A. and T. College had 493 male students, of whom 307 received military training.

In the seventh corps area, the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala., is the only colored institution providing military training. It has 75 male students and a 100 per cent enrollment in its cadet corps. In the eighth corps area, Prairie View State Normal School at Prairie View, Texas, is the only colored institution providing military training. It has a total of 415 male students, of whom 397 are receiving military training.

Enrollment limited to 13,870

By reason of appropriations enrollment in the advance course comprising the junior and senior academic years is limited to 13,870 students each year. Of that number about 6,000 graduate and receive commissions as second lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the army.

At both Howard and Wilberforce military training is required of their physically fit male students. The total enrollment in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Howard in the last school year was 329, only 46 of whom were in the advance course. The total enrollment at Wilberforce was 181, of whom only 15 were in the advance course. At both institutions only 27 enrollees were commissioned in June as second lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

2,094 Colored Juniors

In schools having junior units there are only 2,094 colored students receiving military training. In the high schools of divisions 10 for a period of not more than six weeks in any year, are commissioned second lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps by the President and are required to serve in the capacity of a reserve officer for a period of at least five years.

In the fourth corps area there are two institutions having juniors.

Pay of students at training camps is 70 cents a day for 42 days. Each student in the advance course in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps draws commutation of subsistence for an average of 285 days a year at a net of 25 cents a day or at the rate of \$71.25 a year.

COLONEL DAVIS APPOINTED COMMANDER OF 369th INF.

First Negro Commanding
Officer Of Regiment
Has Dual Position

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Adjutant General of the State announced the appointment of Colonel Benjamin O. Davis as a officer in the New York National Guard and his assignment to command the 369th (old 15th) Infantry, New York National Guard, Friday.

Colonel Davis was born in Washington, D. C., and attended the public schools of that city. He entered the Army during the Spanish American War, and the Army Register, January 1, 1938, shows his service in the Army as follows:

Army Record

First Lieutenant, Eighth U. S. Volunteer Infantry, 13th July, 1898. Mustered out, 6th March '99. Private, Corporal Troop "I" and Squadron Sergeant Major 9th Cavalry 14, June '99 to 18th May '01. 2nd Lieutenant of Cavalry 2nd February '01. Accepted 19th May '01. 1st Lieutenant 30th March '05, Captain 24th December 15. Major (Temporary) 5th August '17, Lieutenant Colonel National Army 11th May, '18. Honorably discharged as Lieutenant Colonel National Army 14, October 19. Lieutenant Colonel Cavalry Regular Army 1st July '20. Colonel 18th February '30.

During the Spanish American War Colonel Davis served as a company officer at Fort Thomas, Ky., and Camp George H. Thomas, Ga. Upon Muster out he enlisted in the 9th Cavalry as a private. A year and a half later he qualified for a commission as 2nd Lieutenant Regular Army by examination at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

He served with the 2nd Squadron 10th Cavalry in Samar and Panay, Philippine Islands during the Insurrection 1901-02. On his return to the U. S. he was stationed at Old Fort Washaki, Wyoming. He has served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, and

the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama; as Military Attache to the American Legation, Monrovia, Liberia; and with the Mexican Border Patrol 1912-15. He was present at the capture of Naco, Sonora, by Mexican forces under General Obregon who later became President of the Republic of Mexico.

THE OLD MILITARY RUN-AROUND

The War Department sends Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis from service with troops at Fort Benning, Ga., to the professorship of military science at Tuskegee Institute, thus beginning with this brilliant and promising young officer the same, disheartening old run-around from which Colonel Young, Colonel Green and the young man's father, Colonel Davis suffered.

Year after year these officers were shuffled from Tuskegee, to Wilberforce, to Liberia and back again, anything to keep them from active service with troops where they could exercise command and learn something.

Now the same old thing starts with young Lieut. Davis. How long it will last depends upon just how long colored people WANT it to last.

It is almost useless to send young men through the hard and exacting training at West Point if they are to be promptly buried in some school and kept away from active service with troops.

Col. Davis In Charge
As 369th Goes to Camp

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—The 369th Infantry, only Negro unit in the New York National Guard, with headquarters in Harlem, arrived Sunday morning at Camp Smith for its customary two weeks' summer training in field maneuvers. The regiment is under the command of Colonel Benjamin O. Davis. He is the only one of his race to head the regiment in its 22-year history. The regiment's executive officer is Lieut. Col. Chauncey M. Hooper.

Soldiers - 1938
Officers



Col. Benjamin O. Davis, left, and Lieut.-Colonel Blauvelt. Col. Blauvelt was succeeded as chief instruction officer by Col. Davis. At a farewell dinner tendered him by officers of the regiment, Col. Blauvelt, voicing a challenge, said: "It is generally believed that a colored regiment will not function efficiently under colored officers. I believe that it can, but I don't actually know. It is up to you to prove it. This is your proving ground."

COLONEL DAVIS RECEIVES HIS COMMISSION



Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York shown presenting a commission to Col. Benjamin O. Davis, recently appointed commander of the 369th Infantry Regiment, during

ing ceremonies at Camp Smith last Sunday. First Race officer to command the unit, Colonel Davis was roundly cheered and an-

plauded by some 50,000 visitors who thronged the regiment's field training quarters on Visitors' Day. —McAlpin photo 1938

Lehman 9-24-38 Ch. Col.

NOTED SCIENTIST VISITS 369th



Prof. Albert Einstein, noted scientist, who viewed the 369th Infantry, New York National Guard at Camp Smith last Sunday is shown being escorted off the parade ground by a member of the regiment. Dr. Einstein, who fled Germany to escape a Hitler purge, is a member of the faculty at Princeton University. He was accompanied to camp by Judge Irving Lehman.

Prof. Einstein Sees Col. Davis Inducted

BY STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Prof. Albert Einstein, world famous mathematician and physicist, stood by Sunday as Colonel Benjamin O. Davis was officially commissioned by Governor Herbert Lehman as the first Negro to head a regiment of soldiers in this state.

The governor's brother, Judge Irving Lehman, and Major General William N. Haskell, commander of New York's National Guard, were among other high officials to witness the ceremony.

Prof. Einstein was visibly impressed with the induction and was later reported to have remarked that he felt it was high time that the Negro was receiving his long-deserved recognition in this country and elsewhere.

Col. Davis, true to the tradition of the U. S. Army, accepted the command without a word. He gave the Governor a polite military bow and salute in response to the Chief Executive's five minute presentation speech.

"Each year since I have been in office," said Gov. Lehman, "it has been my privilege and honor to be here for the annual review of the 369th Infantry. I have always regarded this unit as one of the most outstanding in the State. And when we looked around for a new commander, we found no one any better suited for the position than Col. Davis. I am now convinced, more than ever, that in you Col. Benjamin O. Davis we have found the right man."

Sgt. Needham Roberts, the first American soldier to be honored because of his feats at the battle-front in France, was among the thousands of spectators here to witness the ceremony at Camp Smith.

ceremony as the review of the 369th Infantry.

The occasion was virtually a rout for the 25,000 people from Harlem who came by bus and auto to see the soldiers go through their maneuvers.

After the departure of Governor Lehman and his official party which included Prof. Einstein, Judge Lehman and several other notables, the soldiers came back again at six o'clock in the evening for a better and more lengthy demonstration of what they could do on the battlefield.

Lieut. Davis Takes Over At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Oct. 13.—(ANP) — Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis (West Point '36) assumed his duties as Professor of Military Tactics and Science at Tuskegee Institute at the opening of school this month.

Captain Alvin J. Neely, Dean of Men, presented Lt. Davis to President F. D. Patterson and the Tuskegee faculty at the first meeting of that body which was held last Friday. Lt. Davis comes from Fort Benning, Ga., where he has been stationed since his graduation from the U. S. Military Academy.

Lt. Benj. O. Davis at Tuskegee

13. (ANP) — Lt. Benjamin O. Davis (West Point '36) assumed his duties as Professor of Military Tactics and Science at Tuskegee Institute at the opening of school this month, succeeding his father, Col. B. O. Davis.

Lt. Davis comes from Fort Benning, Ga., where he has been stationed since his graduation from the U. S. Military Academy.

Soldiers-1938

Organization of

Culpeper, Va., Star
September 1, 1938

LEGION CHARTER WILL BE GIVEN COLORED VETERANS

All colored veterans from Madison, Orange, Fauquier, Rappahannock and Culpeper counties are invited to be present at the Municipal building, Culpeper, on Friday, September 2, at 8 p. m., at which time Department Adjutant Glenn Elliott will present to the newly formed colored post their charter. A large gathering of department officers will be present to witness the impressive ceremony. Members of the Culpeper Post, No. 44, will also be present. All colored veterans who wish to join this new post on September 2 are requested to get in touch with the following officers of Culpeper Post, No. 44: Department Vice-Commander John L. Jeffries, Adjutant Joe Pierce, Allan Rosenthal, or see Mortimer Marshall. Every colored veteran who has had World War service is eligible and should see about joining this newly formed post at once.

Griffin, Ga. News
September 29, 1938

COLORED WAR VETS WILL MEET FRIDAY

Members of Charles Young post, colored World War Veterans of Griffin and Spalding county, will meet Friday night at 8 o'clock at Crockett Hall on North Fifth street. Richard Swanson is chairman of the committee in charge of the meeting. A full attendance is urged.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
October 2, 1938

NEGRO POST WILL BE HOST TO VETS

Negro World war veterans of Pinellas county post No. 9 will be hosts to all negro war veterans and their wives at a special meeting Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the Elks club, Second avenue south between Ninth and Tenth streets. There will be refreshments, cigars and cigarettes.

Race Legion Units Steal Parade Show

LOS ANGELES, Cal. (AP)

As the greatest American Legion convention since the Armistice came to a close, white officials of the American Legion convention complimented the Negro group on the part they had played in making it such a success.

Every afternoon and evening the downtown area and Central Avenue in the colored district were in the hands of the legion. Traffic moved if and when it could, and usually not at all. The conference launched a nationwide program to prevent juvenile delinquency.

The Ben Bowie Post and the Buffalo Post, 92nd division crack colored Los Angeles units of the American Legion drew rounds of applause in the Legion parade.

Bradenton, Fla., Herald
October 7, 1938

ORGANIZATION OF NEGRO VETERANS PLAN OF LEGION

Object Is To Inculcate Love Of Country In Former Soldiers

Kirby Stewart post, American Legion, at a meeting last night at the post hall on Sixth avenue, voted unanimously to sponsor the organization of a post of colored veterans of the World war, which will be operated under the Legion post's strict supervision.

The standing committee of the post on negro affairs, Commander Joe Johnson, W. F. Hill and Leo H. Wilson will have charge of the formation of the negro organization. Mr. Johnson said today the object of the organization is to combat pernicious, foreign propaganda by aiding in directing at-

tention of colored war veterans toward patriotic matters.

Plans were discussed for the annual dance of the Legion post on Armistice day eve, November 10, with Dave Armstrong heading the committee on arrangements. There was also some discussion of plans for the Armistice day program, and for annual installation of officers on October 12.

Thomasville, Ga., Times Enterprise
October 8, 1938

COLORED CITIZENS COOPERATE IN WAR MEMORIAL TO VETS

J. J. James and Sidney Powell Lead Division In Support of Memorial Plan

Chairman J. J. James and Secretary Sidney Powell leading the colored division of the World War Veterans Memorial Association set their machinery in motion last night at the colored community library on Oak street when an enthusiastic group answered the call for the meeting.

All present expressed themselves as being gratefully in accord with the movement, and pledged themselves by expression and vote to give the chairman and his co-workers their fullest support.

The following committees were formed and delegated to those reports will be heard. J. V. Bennett present who will augment their forces with others:

Ministerial Committee: Rev. J. Durham, N. C. Morning Herald
A. Kennedy and Rev. Mack Davis.
Business and Professional Men: Tom Griffin and Dr. M. L. Walton.
Mechanics: J. V. Bennett and W. L. McLoud.

Women's Group: Mattie Powell and Annie J. Randall.

The entire county group including the county school teachers will be organized and led by Prof. T. A. Saunders, principal of the Meigs colored school, and president of the County Teachers Association, assisted by Veteran Walter Smith of Metcalfe.

The local city school and teachers will be under the supervision of Prof. W. G. Smith, principal of Douglas high school.

The World War veterans will take charge of a zoning set-up.

Zone No. 1, which embraces the northwest section of the city, will be led by Veterans Ed Bunion Charles Homer and their associates.

Zone No. 2, embracing the northeast section of the city, will be led by Veteran Joe Sammie Lamb and his associates.

Zone No. 3, embracing the southeast section of the city, will be in charge of Veterans Mim Booker, Jessie Miller and their associates.

Zone No. 4, embracing the southwest section of the city, will be led by Veterans Sidney Powell, J. J. James, Ansel Slater and their associates.

It was clearly and forcibly stated in the meeting that it should be the purpose of all the workers to try and get as many people to contribute as possible. The chairman made it plain to those present that the organizers and sponsors of the movement were desirous of having the entire community take part in this effort.

The soliciting groups were authorized to visit every mansion, shack and shanty among their people in order to give every person an opportunity to share in the erection of this monument to those brave heroes who have long since crossed to other shores.

The next meeting is called for Friday night, October 14th, at which time various financial reports will be heard. J. V. Bennett is serving as treasurer of the temporary organization.

Ministerial Committee: Rev. J. Durham, N. C. Morning Herald
A. Kennedy and Rev. Mack Davis.
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The local city school and teachers will be under the supervision of Prof. W. G. Smith, principal of Douglas high school.

The World War veterans will take charge of a zoning set-up.

Americanism officer, Connie A. Harris; graves registration officer, Tim Young; employment officer, William F. Allmand; and publicity committee, T. A. Hamme and N. A. Brewington.

Hartsville, S. C. Messenger
October 5, 1938

Colored Vets Plan Celebration

The colored Veterans organization met at the Mt. Calvary A. M. E. church Thursday night to plan an appropriate program for Armistice Day celebration.

Savannah, Ga., Press
October 27, 1938

COLORED VETERANS ARE CALLED TO MEET

Past Comdr. L. W. Sales, chairman of the colored veterans' Armistice Day committee composed of committeemen from the Corporal Brown Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, Vance Allison Post Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Col. Charles Young Post, Veterans of America, has called a meeting for all members of the committee for tomorrow night at 1111 West Broad street.

Delray Beach, Fla., News
October 23, 1938

Negro Veterans Organize Post

Under the supervision of Milton Myers Post of the American Legion, a post for the Colored Veterans of the World War is being organized in Delray Beach.

The colored Veterans at the present time have fifteen members are awaiting a charter before completing organization.

Posts for negro men who took part in the World War are being founded throughout the South to take the place of membership in the American Legion.

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
October 30, 1938

Negro Vets Plan 1 wo-Day Armistice Celebration

The Will Holmes post No. 1, Negro Veterans of America, will hold a two-day celebration of Armistice day here beginning Nov. 10.

Speakers will be sent to negro schools in the city Thursday to talk on "What Armistice Day Means to American Youth."

The post will join other veterans and civic organizations in the city-wide Armistice parade Friday morning.

The feature of the celebration will be the program to be presented jointly by the post and the city-wide union.

St. Paul A. M. E. church, Harrison and Marion streets.

Birmingham Ala News
October 30, 1933

PARADE IS SET FOR ARMISTICE DAY

All County American Legion Posts Will Be Represented In Downtown March

Armistice Day in Birmingham is going to be something to brag about this year. It's the first time Armistice Day will be celebrated as a national holiday, the last Congress having designated it as such, and all Jefferson County will flock to the Magic City for the event.

Every American Legion Post in the county and other veterans organizations, including the Disabled American Veterans and Veterans of Foreign Wars, will cooperate to make it a big day.

Col. William S. Pritchard, in charge of arrangements for the celebration, Saturday announced the parade formation as follows:

Division 1—National colors and Grand Marshal John C. Persons; Lieut. Col. James A. Webb, division commander; Birmingham Police Department, Chief T. A. Riley, commander.

Division 2—Military units with Maj. Harry E. Smith, commander.

Division 3—Veterans' units with John T. Batten, commander.

Division 4—Auxiliaries and welfare units, Gordon L. Gilbert, commander.

Division 5—School units, Maj. H. Y. Lyons, commander.

Division 6—Fraternal and civic, W. R. Rush, commander.

Division 7—Birmingham Fire Department, Chief Alf Brown, commander.

Division 8—Negro unit, Lieut. L. F. Welch, commander.

Greenville S. C. News

November 8, 1933

Negro Group Plans Armistice Program

Plans will be made for a huge negro Armistice Day celebration at a call meeting of colored World War veterans at Phillis Wheatley center tonight at 8 o'clock, it was stated yesterday by Hammett J. Wilson, head of the group.

A full program has been arranged for Allen Temple A. M. E. church Friday night at 8 o'clock. John Rowley, commander of the local D. A. V. chapter is slated to make the principal address.

The colored veterans will complete arrangements for a parade, beginning at the colored center on East Broad street and continuing to the church. The program will be the most elaborate ever staged here by the colored group.

Greenville S. C. News

November 2, 1933

Colored Veterans

Plan For Armistice

Plans for an Armistice day celebration will be formulated at a meeting of negro veterans of the

Dr. J. Guy Douglas and an address by John Rowley, commander of the Charles Timmons chapter, Disabled American Veterans.

The Rev. H. J. Wilson is commander of the colored veterans and H. B. Thomas is secretary.

All negroes who served in the World War are invited to join in the observance.

Greenville S. C. News

November 8, 1933

Colored Veterans to Meet

World War Veteran's Association

Post No. 17, colored, will stage an Armistice day program November 11th at the White Hall on 10th Street. The program will consist of drilling exercises, music, and refreshments.

All members of the Post are urged to participate in these exercises, the public is cordially invited to attend.

Hammett J. Wilson is commander of the county veterans. All negro service men in the county were invited to attend the meeting.

Tallahassee Fla. Democrat

November 9, 1933

Negro Veterans

Seek Formation Of Local Group

Local Legionnaires, at their regular meeting Thursday night will discuss formation of a negro war veterans' organization in Tallahassee.

More than 20 such groups have been formed in Florida under the name of the Colored Veterans of the World War, and a report on the organization's activities was made at the recent state Legion convention in Orlando.

Local Legion officials said the post has received an application for a negro veterans organization here and that the Legionnaires will be asked to either grant or reject formation of a group in Tallahassee.

The Armistice day celebration and dance, and a report of the state Legion's attitude toward the crippled children's commission investigation also will be discussed at the Thursday meeting.

Greenville S. C. News

November 8, 1933

Negro Veterans

Mark Armistice

Colored World War veterans of Greenville will meet tonight at 7:30 o'clock at Phillis Wheatley center to consider plans for a parade Friday night preceding the Armistice day program to be held at Allen Temple, A. M. E. church.

An extensive program has been arranged for Friday night including music by the Allen Temple choir, Springfield junior choir, a solo by

Twenty two posts have been organized and now are operating throughout the state. The Tallahassee chapter will be number 23.

Cocoa, Fla. Tribune

November 3, 1933

Colored Veterans Form

7th District Sunday

The Seventh District Conference of Colored Veterans of the World War was formed here Sunday afternoon by colored veterans from Posts located in Brevard, Orange, Seminole and Lake counties. About fifty veterans of colored Legion posts in these counties were present, together with several prominent members of the Indian River Post of the American Legion in Cocoa which sponsored the organization of the Cocoa Colored Post several months ago.

Col. N. B. Butt, representative in the State Legislature from Brevard county, representing Mayor Akridge, Commander H. Glasow, Frank Condit, chairman of the Negro Affairs committee from the Indian River Post, and Legionnaires L. M. Folsom and W. H. Ford, adjutant of I. R. Post, were present and made short informal addresses to the colored veterans. The speakers admonished the colored veterans to always be on the lookout for communistic and other un-American activities and asked their help in preserving democracy in this country.

Dr. C. L. Eccleston, of Orlando, department commander for the colored veterans, Dr. H. H. Green, head of the colored division of the Tuberculosis Sanitarium near Orlando, Joe Hinton, of Cocoa, Commander of the colored Post, and A. F. Glenn, first vice-commander of the Post, also spoke. Hinton answered Col. Butt's address in an able manner. Glenn was the presiding officer.

Two colored ministers of Cocoa, Rev. Ponder and Rev. Park, were also among the speakers.

Officers elected at the formation of the Seventh District Conference were:

J. D. Holly, of Sanford, district vice-commander; Elmer Silas, Cocoa, H. Cooper, Clermont, C. Lamps, Orlando, members of the executive committee; E. Jordan, Orlando, secretary; H. Owens, Orlando, treasurer; W. Monroe, Cocoa, sergeant-at-arms; W. McLain, Cocoa, service officer.

The meeting was held at the Negro Elks Lodge hall in Cocoa.

Delray Beach, Fla. News
December 2, 1933

Colored Group To Get Charter

Installation of officers of the Sherman Williams Post, Colored Veterans of the World War, will take place Sunday morning at 10 o'clock in the colored Masonic Temple. The charter for the group will also be presented at this time. Dave Hogans will act as commander and S. D. Spady, as adjutant.

Members of the Milton-Myers Post of the American Legion will attend the meeting. Local Legionnaires were instrumental in the organization of the post which will be under their supervision. There are about twenty members of the colored post at the present time.

Posts for the Colored Veterans of the World War are being organized throughout the South with the aid of the American Legion.

Soldiers - 1938. Organization of

Griffin Ga News
January 22, 1938

COLORED WAR VETS

SEEK REDUCTION IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Members of Charles Young post colored World War veterans of Griffin and Spalding county, meeting Friday night, adopted a resolution calling for cooperation in a state-wide traffic safety campaign. The resolution was adopted after Vice Commander L. D. Finch urged members of the post as individuals to exert the utmost care in preventing traffic accidents. The state-wide safety campaign is being sponsored by the American Legion.

The American Legion

The twenty years which have passed since the end of the World's war have emphasized the power of the organization formed of men who were in arms for this country. The American Legion, divided in everything, politics, religion, and section, has been a magnificent unit in the things which are peculiar to it. For that reason it has gone from one triumph to another.

In recent months the Legion has sponsored an effort to give the middle-aged man a place in industry suited to his sobered experience. For those who have thought of it only as an organization devoted to getting bonuses and still more bonuses, this highly constructive work is the proof that the Legion, like the individual, is growing up. From this time on, it is reasonable to expect more and more national good from it.

Negroes are welcome in its membership. They need the comforting help of comradeship, they lack the feel of competence which as a part of it they would have. They should hasten to join every man of them.

Whether for their own interests, or because of their desire to contribute to the general good, Negroes should avail themselves of the chance to become part of the American Legion. They have

tried the individual way long enough. Their best chance to get ahead is to march with the procession.

Canadian Legion Opposes A Bonus

In interesting contrast with the insistent demands upon the Treasury by war veterans' organizations in this country, the Canadian Legion, in convention at Fort William, Ontario, has adopted a resolution opposing anything in the nature of a veterans' bonus. The action was taken following reports that "missionaries" were at work obtaining signatures to support a bonus demand upon the Canadian Parliament.

The resolution declares that the Government's responsibility lies in caring for the disabled, their dependents and the dependents of the fallen, and for those who, having seen service in a theater of actual war, are now unable, owing to factors arising out of their service and of economic distress, to obtain employment.

Although the United States Government has assumed a responsibility for war veterans far beyond care of those whose ills rise from actual service, although it has paid a general bonus years before it was due, Congress is now being asked to pension widows and orphans of veterans whose passing bears no relation to service causes. This action is the prelude to a demand for general service pensions for all who wore the uniform.

From this side of the border, the action of the Canadian Legion seems to fit into the category of those remarkable happenings chronicled by Mr. Ripley.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

American Legion

Post Seeks Members

Campaign To Last For 30 Days

A thirty-day membership campaign in which 35 new members will be sought will be inaugurated immediately by Attucks Post No. 5 American Legion. It was announced this week by J. M. Roston, adjutant of the post.

A meeting in the interest of the drive was held Friday night at the Hunton Branch, Y. M. C. A. at which Sergeant Shannon of the Norfolk Police Department, commander of Post 120 and Captain M. H. House, post commander, Post 36, were the principal speakers.

Two new members were added to Attucks Post last week as a re-

sult of notices sent to First Baptist, First Calvary Baptist, and St. John A.M.E. Churches last Sunday, Mr. Roston stated.

E. R. Jones is commander of the post, and Eugene West is finance officer.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 29, 1938

SUPPORT CANCELED BY COLORED POST

Legionnaires See Communism in Youth Congress— Tipton Denies Charge

The executive committee of the Givens-Freeman Negro post of the American Legion voted last night to withdraw its support and indorsement of the Southern Negro Youth congress to be held here Friday, Saturday and Sunday, it was announced after the meeting by W. M. Hixson, post commander and chairman of the local sponsors' housing committee. In a formal statement, Commander Hixson said: "The constitution of the American Legion in its preamble calls for 100 per cent, Americanism and an investigation by our governing body reveals that there is too much communism in the program of this congress. We base our decision on the line-up of leaders of group discussions, all of whom are from elsewhere, except one man, W. E. Hogan, who will discuss religion."

The congress, organized last year at a meeting in Richmond, Va., is expected to bring to Chattanooga 1,000 colored delegates between the ages of 16 and 35 from seven southern states.

B. Cortez Tipton, of the faculty of Bonny Oaks school, chairman of the sponsoring committee, when reached last night following the legion's action, denied that there "are any traces of communism in the discussion topics or their leaders."

"This group is to discuss and try to devise plans to help in furthering the work of young Negroes in the south in the lines of job security, citizenship, religion, culture, education, marriage and home life," he said. "Numbered among those to discuss these matters are such persons as Charlotte Hawkins-Brown, founder of Palmer Memorial institute, Se-dalia, N. C.; Thyra J. Edwards, graduate of Fisk university and recognized as one of the foremost authorities on social work in the Negro race; Dr. Rayford W. Logan, professor of history at Atlanta university, and J. Harvey Kerns, of the Cincinnati community welfare board.

"It bears the indorsement of the Richmond (Va.) Chamber of Commerce, in which city the conference was organized and met last year; the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National Urban league and it will have representatives here from schools and colleges all over the south."

Tipton said he deplored the action of the local legion post and hoped its investigations would go further and it would "see fit to rescind its action."

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
May 26, 1938

NEGRO LEGIONNAIRES TO HOLD MEMORIAL SERVICE

Memorial day services will be conducted by the Negro post of the American Legion here Sunday and Monday. At 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon Rev. C. E. McLester will speak at the Second Baptist church. W. W. Hardy, post commander, will preside.

Cemetery services will be held at 8 p. m. Monday. Those who will participate will meet at the Biltmore hotel at 5:30 o'clock that afternoon.

Griffin, Ga. News
June 24, 1938

COLORED WAR VETS TO NAME OFFICERS

There will be a meeting of Charles Young post, colored World War Veterans of Griffin and Spalding county, tonight at 8:30 o'clock at Crockett Hall on North Third street. New officers will be elected to serve for the coming year.

Savannah, Ga., Press
August 1, 1938

SAVANNAH'S COLORED VETS ARE ORGANIZED

The colored veterans of the city held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Masonic Temple on West Gwinnett street. A large number was present and enrolled as members of the organization yet to be perfected and incorporated under the laws of Georgia. For the temporary organization the following officers were elected: James O. Meyers, commander; Ernest Manor, adjutant; Samuel Harris, treasurer. The next meeting will be at the Masonic Temple August 10 at 8 p. m. Major A. R. Fawcett delivered an address.

Durham, N. C. Sun
May 25, 1938

NEGRO VETERANS WILL HONOR DEAD

Memorial Exercises to Be Held
at Second Baptist Church
Sunday Afternoon

Durham Negro World war veterans will hold their annual Memorial day program next Sunday and Monday with services being held at the Second Baptist church and at Beechwood cemetery. Officials of Weaver McLean post No. 175 of the American Legion announced the completed program today.

The Sunday service will be held at 3 o'clock at the Second Baptist church with the pastor, Rev. C. E. McLester, as the speaker. The cemetery service will be held Monday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

The church service will be in charge of the Legion with W. W. Hardy, post commander, presiding. Music will form an important part of the program.

Legionnaires, Spanish-war veterans, non-Legion members of the World war group and the Boy Scouts will play parts in the Monday afternoon cemetery ceremony. They will meet at the Biltmore hotel at 5:30 o'clock and go to the cemetery in a body. Music will be furnished by the Durham missionary band, and the Legion's ceremony as laid down in that organization's ritual will be followed out. A firing squad will fire a salute over the graves of the World war dead, and the graves of the veterans will be decorated.

Negroes Will Register For Legion Meet

Registration for Negro veterans at the Legion convention will open today at 8:30 a. m. at headquarters, 231 East Clinch avenue. Members of the auxiliary are also asked to register at the same place.

Registration this year, which will continue Monday, is being taken care of by Negro clerks and stenographers.

The Negro women's auxiliary will have a luncheon at the Mon-

terey tea room on Vine avenue Monday at noon.

Dr. J. H. Presnell will give a welcome address to the visitors at a dance to be held Monday night at the Neal Savoy on University avenue.

TO TAKE UP RACE ISSUE AT STATE LEGION MEET

Admission of Colored To Boy's Event Sought

Among the important issues scheduled to come up at the state convention of the American Legion Sunday through Tuesday at Cape Girardeau, Mo., will be a resolution reported adopted at the caucus meeting of the 11th and 12th District of the legion last Friday affecting admission of Negro youth to the "Boys State." They were not admitted at the first "Boys State" held at Fulton, Mo., last Spring.

The resolution signed by Commander James H. Randle and Past Commander Robert N. Owens of Tom Powell Post No. 77 set forth that the post sponsored a boy and sent his entrance fee which was returned. The resolution is that the delegates of St. Louis present for adoption agree that no boy sponsored by a post in good standing shall be barred from attending the Boy's State encampment solely on the ground of race or color.

Colored junior legionnaires will not be permitted to participate in the swimming meet at the convention because of a city ordinance barring Negroes from entering the city swimming pool at Cape Girardeau. Whereas colored junior legionnaires have previously registered at the same place as the whites, at Cape Girardeau, they will be registered at a separate building while they will also be segregated in the picnic for the sons of American Legion.

The Tom Powell Post delegates to the legion will be Comm. Elect James Randle (member of State Credential Committee), Robert N. Owens, Walter Lowe, Walter Lindsay and Bige Wyatt. The Tom Powell Post Junior Drum and Bugle Corp will also go to the convention.

Jake Linder Post No. 107 will have as its delegates to the con-

vention Alexander Evans and V. H. J. Carter. Mr. Evans took up the matter of the Boy's Camp in a legion meet here last Spring.

Culpeper, Va., Star
August 25, 1938
Colored Veterans Organize

American Legion Post Here

Friday night, August 12, was the beginning of a new era among colored veterans of the World War of Culpeper county, when 15 colored veterans met in the American Legion hall and paid their dues for the year 1939 to get a charter for the new colored American Legion Post.

The charter will be delivered to this post on Friday, September 2, by Department Adjutant Glenn Elliott, who will be here along with Department Vice Commander John L. Jeffries, Jr., and Eighth District Vice-Commander Raymond L. King.

All colored World War veterans who wish to join this new colored American Legion Post will please get in touch with Mortimer M. Marshall, who will advise you as to whether you are eligible to join.

The meeting at which the charter will be delivered will be held in the Municipal hall, in Culpeper. All colored veterans are invited to attend this meeting.

Negro Legion Post Leads District In Membership Quota

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 8 —(Special by Jasper T. Duncan)—The Givens-Freeman Davis Post 171, American Legion, "leads the district with a percentage of 144," Commander W. M. Hixson of the post was advised in a letter from Ernest Baker, district commander, with headquarters at Copperhill, Tenn., last week.

Hixson who recently relinquished the position of District Commander over colored posts in the state in a meeting at Knoxville, to Dr. H. H. Walker, was reelected post commander of the local group.

"In looking over the percentage of quota attained by posts in the Third District, I noticed that post 171 leads the district with a percentage of 144, and that your post is tied for sixth place in the state. I am very glad to congratulate you upon this fine membership attainment," the letter said.

There are ten districts in Tennessee composed of white and colored posts.

Culpeper, Va., Star
September 8, 1938

COLORED LEGION POST ORGANIZED

Mortimer M. Marshall Chosen
Commander of Organization
at Meeting Friday.

Impressive exercises marked the organization of the Culpeper Post, No. 184, (Colored) American Legion, which is composed of 18 colored veterans of this county, held on Friday, September 2, in the auditorium of the Municipal building. The meeting was called to order by Vice Department Commander John L. Jeffries, Jr., of Culpeper, and the colors were advanced by Mortimer M. Marshall and William M. Washington.

Among the officials present were Department Adjutant W. Glenn Elliott, Past Department Vice Commander C. E. Reams, Jr., Past Department Vice Commander at Large George Wilson;

Post Vice Commander W. J. Pierce, Jr., Post Commander George Branson, of Alexandria, Colored Post, No. 129; Mrs. Helen Jeffries, alternate Eighth District Committeewoman, and many other guests, including Alan Rosenthal, R. E. Jenkins, and Harry Fincham, of the Culpeper Post, No. 44.

The officers of the new post, who received unanimous votes for each of the offices filled, are: Commander, Mortimer M. Marshall; first vice-commander, Henry Washington; second vice-commander, John Ford; adjutant, John Young; finance officer, Charles Henry Johnson; chaplain, Chester Lucas; historian, George Philip Jackson; service officer, Peter Young; sergeant-at-arms, Rodgers Ferguson.

American Legion buttons were presented to each member of the new post by members of Culpeper Post, No. 44, and the officers of the post were formally installed by Department Adjutant Elliott, assisted by Comrades Jeffries, Rosenthal, Pierce and Wilson.

Short talks were made by George Wilson, who emphasized the value which this post should be to the community, and congratulated the members upon their organization, and offered his services at any time and in any way; by John L. Jeffries, Jr., who said he would be glad to come to their meetings at any time and explain the purposes of the work; by C. E. Reams Jr., who also offered his services and told the post that what the public thought of the colored veterans in the community depended on the standard set by the members of the post; and Alan Rosenthal, who told the new post of the possibilities of obtaining large memberships from the adjoining counties of Madison, Rappahannock, Fauquier, and said that he would be glad to help in any way possible.

Post Commander George Branson, of Alexandria Post, No. 129, then told the meeting what a colored post means and urged each member to attend all meetings and help in the work of the organization.

A talk by Commander Mortimer M. Marshall, who told where a hall could be secured as a place for monthly meetings, and the singing of the first stanza of America closed the meeting.

Soldiers-1938 Organization of.

Spartanburg S. C. Herald
September 20, 1938

NEGRO VETERANS TO PARADE HERE

Plans Being Made for Part
In Annual Armistice Day
Event In City

Plans for the participation of negro veterans of the World and the Spanish-American wars in the annual Armistice Day parade here in November were announced yesterday by officials of the local negro veterans organizations.

All negro veterans of this city and county, as well as veterans of surrounding counties, are required to meet the committee in charge at 8 o'clock tonight at the home of William Samuel, 495 Gentry street.

The officers, headed by William Samuel, commander, and M. J. Porter, president, stated that veterans of the 371st Infantry have been looking forward to the day when they will meet their old comrades and commanders again. All interested are asked to see the officials as soon as possible.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
September 4, 1938

NEGRO VETS TO HAVE PARTY

The Will Holmes post of the Negro Veterans of America will have a pre-Labor day tea this afternoon at the Appollo auditorium. Co-sponsors of the event are the Ever Ready Social club, the women's auxiliary of Sleeping Car Porters, the Reliable Social club, the Clerical staff, the Frog Sisters club and the Imperial Council of Owl club. The Bethel Baptist choir will be on the program.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
September 18, 1938

Negro Post To Open Drive

Autress Russell Post 27, American Legion, will open its Fall activities with a membership drive at a smoker at Church Park Auditorium Tuesday night followed by election of officers a week later. The post, composed of negro veterans, is seeking a quota of 161 members as well as construction of a Legion Hut and uniforms for members, according to Commander Clifton Satterfield.

Danville, Va., Dec
September 10, 1938

Colored Legion Asks Donation For Bugle Corps

Waldon France Post 29, the local colored American Legion organization, is making an appeal for funds for development of the junior drum and bugle corps which it recently organized.

The new corps already has shown much progress, having enrolled at present 96 regulars, 50 reserves, and 4 drum majors. It has purchased 58 bugles, 18 drums, and 65 temporary uniforms. More equipment will be purchased as soon as funds are available.

When the white corps was equipped with new valve-type bugles, many of the boys donated their regular bugles to the colored corps, which added considerably to its original equipment.

A music teacher has been engaged for the colored corps, and a music class will be started immediately. Drills are being held daily, except Saturday, and members of the colored legion post hope the corps will be able to make its public debut on Armistice Day. Drills are being conducted by J. H. Fuller, who also serves as manager of the organization.

Donations for the corps will be received by M. C. Martin at the Danville Savings Bank and Trust Company, it was announced, or they may be turned over to J. H. Fuller, telephone No. 1446.

Newport News, Va. Press
September 10, 1938

Negro Legion Post Here Favors Move To Build Museum

Members of the Newby-Witherspoon post, No. 103, Negro, American Legion, is on record endorsing a resolution offered by the commander, J. Sherman Lee, approving the proposed American Legion memorial museum here, it was announced yesterday. The resolution was passed at the regular meeting of the post Thursday night.

Voters of Newport News Tuesday will go to the polls in a referendum to determine whether the city shall lend \$14,800, which together with a PWA grant will make possible the erection of the museum at Huntington park, a site having been arranged at the park for the shrine.

D. J. Jones, adjutant, A. D. Man-

ning and J. Sherman Lee were elected by the post as delegates to the national convention which will be held in Los Angeles, Calif., the last of this month. The next regular meeting of the post will be held Thursday, Sept. 22 at 8 p. m.

Legion Says No to Our Soldiers

Resolution to Open All Branches of Service
Gets Parliamentary Kick in the Pants

LOS ANGELES—The twentieth annual convention of the American Legion again dodged consideration of a resolution to open all branches of the army, navy, artillery, and air force to all American citizens.

Not only was the resolution, introduced simultaneously by Kansas, Iowa, Ohio, California, and the District of Columbia, given the run around in the defense committee on resolutions, but Albert L. Dunlap, lone colored delegate among 1340 white delegates was ruled off the floor after he had obtained unanimous consent to talk for the resolution for three minutes. A white delegate used the parliamentary trick of "moving the previous question."

Dunlap Protests

National Commander Doherty put the motion and Dunlap was ruled off the floor although he protested that he had also been denied the right to speak before the resolution committee.

Dunlap said afterwards that racial discrimination in the army and navy amounted to taxation without representation.

He added that the only way to secure an equitable proportion of officers and enlisted men in the armed forces is through militant action of all civic and national organizations who can sell the idea to the country.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
November 5, 1938

Negro Legion Post To Meet

H. A. Cameron Post No. 6, American Legion, Negro organization will meet Monday night in connection with its annual membership drive, according to announcement today by Dr. H. H. Walker, commander. The meeting will be held at the headquarters, 415½ Fourth Avenue, North.

Dathan, Ala. Eagle
December 15, 1938

Negro Veterans To Meet Friday

The Negro Veterans club will hold a meeting at 7:30 p.m. Friday at the home of R. W. Washington. All Negro veterans and wives are asked to attend as complete organization will take place. Officers of the club include Tullis Porter, commander; R. W. Washington, vice commander; and J. W. Whaley, secretary.

War Vet Recalls Treatment Of Negro Soldiers In Last War

Urges Churches, Other Organizations
To Take Immediate Steps To Secure
Justice In Event Of War

Churches, fraternal, social and political organizations are urged by C. L. Hopkins, Post Commander of Lieut. Shipp Post, No. 42, V.F.W., to take steps now to see that colored men are given fair treatment in the event that the United States takes part in the war brewing in Europe.

Recalling the treatment accorded most of the colored units during the World War, Hopkins, well known in veteran circles here, suggests that immediate steps be taken to adjust the conditions, "so as to give colored youth the spirit to meet these horrible sacrifices which he must make in serving this great government in time of war."

With the war clouds hanging over Europe, and should America call its citizens together as in 1917, to protect the dear Old Star and Stripes once again; will the Navy still want a "Lily White Navy"? Will the colored citizens be back in arms on the Labor battalion? Service battalion and pioneer infantry? Or will the citizens see that all under arms be given the same chance to rise in rank according to their ability?" Hopkins wrote the TRIBUNE.

"Will the colored men who served and gave their all for America, will

their families be forced to live under deplorable conditions as the colored citizens are forced to live today behind that imaginary color line? Will they be told when they return that they cannot hold certain positions because of color, will labor locals and organizations black ball an applicant of color, and keep him out of the fields of industry?"

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
December 8, 1938

Negro Legion To Open Drive For Members

A recent suspension of the American Legion Post No. 8, Negro, of Knoxville, for failure to have sufficient members, has been lifted, according to word received here from Guy H. May, of Nashville, state legion adjutant.

A membership drive is to be launched by the Negro post in a few days in an effort to get 100 members, C. D. Adams, commander, said. Meetings of the post are held at Jarnigan hall the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

Soldiers - 1938
Regiments, Regular Army

COURIER CAMPAIGNS FOR ARMY, NAVY RECOGNITION

Race Demands Fighting Chance On Land, Sea, In Air

The President of the United States,
White House,
Washington, D. C.
Mr. President:

COURIER LETTER TO PRESIDENT ASKS:-

Abolition of color bar against Negro Seamen in U. S. Navy ... "Open Door" for Negroes in Army and Navy Air Corps ... Entire Combat Division of Negro Troops ... Opportunities to Train Negro Officers for This Division!

You have recently asked the Congress to authorize an increase in the enlisted personnel of our military and naval forces. American Negroes, composing one-tenth of the nation's citizens, endorse your proposal to provide adequately for our common defense.

You may recall that Crispus Attucks, a black man, died as he struck the first blow for American freedom on Boston Common on March 5, 1775.

This letter is written to you to direct your attention to the fact that the traditional loyalty of the American Negro remains unchanged. He wants to continue and to add to the service which has distinguished him in all our country's wars.

We quote from a letter from the Council of Civic Clubs of Brunswick, Ga., received shortly after your message to Congress:

"... it occurs to us that now is the time for members of our group to begin thinking in terms of what this message means. ...

We feel that this affords a fine opportunity for our men to enter the military and naval service in larger numbers and at the same time to procure enlistment in the higher branches of the services."

The letter is signed by S. G. Dent, president, and R. H. Perry, secretary. It reflects the spirit of the American Negro. He is prepared to fight for and die for his country.

We therefore request that you use your great influence to create greater opportunities for Negro citizens in America's fighting forces.

One American citizen in every 10 is black, but only one

against Negro soldiers be destroyed.

2. That openings be made for Negroes in the air corps of the Army and the Navy. The Negro is as daring a soldier as any man.

3. That steps be taken at this time for the formation of an entire division of Negro combat troops composed of all the customary services.

4. That opportunities be provided for the training of Negro officers of such a division.

At Bunker Hill, the Negro, Peter Salem, fired the shot that fatally wounded Major Pitcairn, the British leader.

Commodore Perry said of Negroes who fought under him in the War of 1812: "They seemed to be absolutely insensible of danger."

Andrew Jackson is one of your heroes. He praised the valor of Ne-

gro soldiers at New Orleans.

Black Soldiers turned the tide of victory to the Union in the War of Secession. And he did not ask which side was right.

Your distinguished predecessor in office has attested to the valor of Negro soldiers on San Juan Hill

Garrizal, Mexico, is too recent to have been forgotten, as is the World War in which four complete regiments of Negro soldiers were decorated for valor by the French Government

Mr. President, we request that you use your influence to reward this long and unbroken record of valor and service.

Yours very respectfully,
THE PITTSBURGH COURIER,
R. L. Vann,
Editor.

MARKSMEN WIN CHAMPIONSHIP THIRD TIME



Firing away with deadly accuracy in perfect group formation, Company C of the Eighth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, 3517 Giles avenue, won the double distinction of championship in rifle marksmanship and in musketry for 1938. The marksmanship competition was held under the direc-

tion of the U. S. Army through the National Rifle association whose Washington officials announced Company C as winner last Friday. The musketry tieup was for the William Randolph Hearst trophy. This makes the third consecutive year that troops from Company C have won these championships. Captain Benote H. Lee was in com-

mand of the team. Left to right, standing: Sergeant Richard Skinner, First Lieut. Ephraim E. Persons (team captain), Sergeant Richard E. Saxton (team coach). Kneeling: Sergeant Corneal Harris, Private First Class Lee C. Riston, Corporal Nelson Miller and Private First Class William Jenkins.

A Negro Division

The appropriations for the Army and Navy for the next fiscal year will be the largest ever voted in this country in time of peace.

Negroes as taxpayers will furnish a large part of the money to be spent for battleships, submarines, cannons, airplanes, rifles and soldiers' pay.

But our government has developed a policy in regard to the Negro in the military and naval services which gives him little opportunity to get back any of the fixed sums he contributes to support the military machine.

There are probably less than five thousand Negroes in the regular United States Army, and they are restricted to the Negro in the military and naval services which gives a few are actually on duty as combat troops.

Inasmuch as the military chiefs are insisting upon the necessity of more men in the Army, we believe that now

is the time for Negroes to press for a complete division of Negro troops in the regular army.

Such a division would include infantry, cavalry, tank corps, signal troops, engineers, airplanes and hospital units, and would number about fifteen thousand.

When we consider that the strength of the United States Army is now 165,000, and that Negroes constitute one-tenth of the population, it is only just that they should have a proportionate strength in the United States Army.

Such a division would include infantry, cavalry, tank men who now hold commissions in the National Guard and by highly trained non-commissioned officers from the existing colored regiments.

If the government could commission 600 Negro officers at Des Moines in 1917, it can train and commission an equal number in 1938.

This is one way for Negroes to get back some of the

fast sums they pour into military budgets as taxpayers, and we believe that if the various Negro organizations supported such a proposal, it could be put across before Congress adjourns.

COLORED TROOPS FORMING HONOR GUARD FOR GEN. J. J. PERSHING

TUCSON, Ariz.—(SNS)— General John J. Pershing, who has been at the point of death for the past several days due to uremic poisoning, showed some improvement late Sunday afternoon.

An honor guard of two companies of Colored troops were on the way from Fort Huachuca, where the General served in the Apache war days, to report for service at the Pershing cottage.

All outsiders were kept at a distance from the place as thousands throughout the world expressed regret over the General's 'near-death' condition.

MORE NEGROES FOR THE MILITARY FORCES

The government is planning to increase its fighting forces by many thousands of men. That being so, there should be thousands of colored men included in the increase. Assistance should be made that they be not only enlisted privates but officers too—and in all branches. In all the wars of this country, the colored soldier has shown that he is as good as the best—and there is no reason why due recognition of this fact should not be made.

When the next war begins—and it seems the whole world is war-minded—the colored people are no longer going to be contented to simply be drafted as untrained buck privates. Their memory of the somewhat recent World War is not too pleasant at best. Congress in its planning therefore for the defense of the country will do well to keep in mind the fact that the spirit of its defenders is as important as any other factor.

Soldiers - 1938

Regiments, Regular Army

BECAUSE!

Ten Cardinal Points In Courier's Campaign For Army And Navy Equality

The Courier asks for equality in the Army and Navy

because:

1. Industry, public and private, bars the Negro. Black men and women in all sections of our country, clog the relief rolls, not because they do not want to work, but because they cannot get jobs. Of the approximately 165,000 jobs in our regular Army and Navy, the Negro at present has about 5,000, or one thirty-third. The Negro composes one-tenth of the nation's population. This is a manifest discrimination. We deserve our share of the jobs.

WE DESERVE JOBS IN THE SERVICES

2. In 1936, appropriations for the Army and Navy totaled nearly \$850,000,000. This was taxpayer's money. We recall that the American nation was born in a glorious protest against "taxation without representation." Time does not alter principles. The Negro helps to pay for the upkeep of the Army and Navy, for the jobs and opportunities each offers. We believe he deserves to receive some return on his contribution.

WE PAY FOR JOBS IN THE SERVICES

3. CRISPUS ATTUCKS shed the first blood for American Independence on Boston Common, March 5, 1775. Negro fighters brought glory to America in the Revolution, in the War of 1812, in the Mexican and Indian wars, at Carrizal, in the World War. Eight hundred black soldiers from Haiti landed at Savannah during the Revolutionary war to help America fight for Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. This fighting record should be rewarded.

OUR FIGHTING RECORD SHOULD BE REWARDED

4. In a land where white heroes are idealized, black heroes are forgotten. Our past is secure, but ignored. Eternally, the nation must be appraised of our record and our contributions to its

WE SEEK THE TEST

TO PROVE OUR MERIT

greatness. We cringe not from the test to prove our merit. Rather, we seek and demand it. To those who doubt us, "Give us a chance," we challenge. Open the doors of the Army and Navy so that the black man can show America his ability to toe the mark.

5. The Army and Navy are vast educational laboratories. One of the important justifications for the vast expenditures for their upkeep is the return they make in better men, the development of the American youth. If white America needs this education, black America suffers for the lack of it. It is the nation's duty to aid the development of all its citizens. Black America wants its youth to share the benefits of service.

WE NEED EDUCATION JUST AS THE WHITES

6. Prejudice is the result of ignorance and the lack of understanding and appreciation. The feats of a Jesse Owens and the discoveries of a George Washington Carver confuse and confound prejudice. Appreciation takes its place. Just so, black soldiers in heroic and exemplary service of their country, can help to dissipate this prejudice. Black America seeks this opportunity to help draw all Americans together.

WE SEEK THE CHANCE TO SHATTER PREJUDICE

7. Devotion to America is so inherent with black Americans that their traditional loyalty is almost commonplace with them. The passing years illumine this record of faithfulness. There has never been a black traitor to America's cause, in war or peace. This is a fact so eloquent as to seem unreal. America cannot, without a sense of shame, continue to ignore these loyal millions. Our defense needs them.

OUR LOYALTY IS AN AMERICAN TRADITION

8. What, in the final analysis, do we ask? We plead, "Let us die for America if need be!" These days they talk of Americanism. Fascism, communism, are deplored. There are those who are busy in the making of Americans. What greater test is there than that a race which has always proved loyal should offer the lives of its sons? Would a justice-loving nation spurn such a sacrifice? Is not the Americanism we offer the supreme test?

AMERICANISM IS TEST OF OUR FIGHTING MEN

9. They think of Africa and speak of us, but through our veins courses the best blood of Europe, also. We are not Africans, nor Scots, nor Irish, nor English, nor French, nor Ger-

WE WANT TO GLORIFY AMERICA BEFORE WORLD

man. We are Americans. This is our country which we would glorify before the entire world. We stand steadfast upon the ramparts for America, thinking not of those who would say to us nay, but forever of that day when we shall have won our place in the sun.

10. Upon the past and present, races and nations build their future. The record of black fighting men of the past is a source of inspiration to our race today. We seek the opportunity to make a new record to inspire black Americans of the future to greater and greater contributions to their country. No service is quite so dramatic as that of the fighting man. Opening the doors of the Army and Navy will furnish this source of inspiration.

WE WANT TO INSPIRE FUTURE BLACK AMERICA

EDITOR'S NOTE—Through the medium of thousands of letters mailed to those white people in America who have most to do with shaping public opinion, The Courier has discovered an amazing ignorance of and indifference to the Negro's role in the most fundamental relationship between the citizen and his government.

BECAUSE!

Ten Cardinal Points In Courier's Campaign For Army And Navy Equality

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that of service in the armed forces. We have brought to the attention of these people the shocking discriminations of which the Negro is the victim. Our approach has been moral and patriotic. We have asked no technical questions. Should the Negro, we have asked, as a citizen and on the basis of his past record, be given equality of opportunity in the army and navy? No expert knowledge is required to answer such a question. We have even left our inquiry open to the extent of suggesting the alternatives of setting up separate Negro units or of integrating the Negro citizen into the services as they stand. But hundreds, yea, even thousands, of these whites DON'T KNOW. They don't know whether a citizen should be given a citizen's chance. They don't know whether it is RIGHT or WRONG to bar the black AMERICAN from service. Last week we published a number of letters from college presidents. Conspicuous because of their absence were replies from the presidents of such great universities as Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Chicago and the huge State factories of learning. This week we publish letters from the editors of newspapers in the New England, Middle Atlantic States, and Ohio. Conspicuous because of their absence are replies from all of the so-called great and liberal newspapers: The New York Times, the New York Herald-Tribune, the New York World Telegram, the Philadelphia Record, the Phil-

adelphia Inquirer, the Cleveland Plaindealer. To all of these, and scores of others, this discrimination against the black citizen, does not focus attention on the moral and patriotic facets of the question. Above we state our cause. No technical knowledge is required to appreciate these reasons for The Courier campaign, only intelligence, patriotism and a heart.

WE'LL HAVE TO FIGHT

Negroes will be conscripted in the next war; don't make any mistake about THAT.

What should concern us NOW is whether they are slated to shoulder ARMS or to shoulder PICKS; whether they are to serve as SOLDIERS or as LABORERS.

Last time most of the Negroes served as laborers, unloading ships, building strategic railroads and highways, toiling in warehouses.

Last time only a handful of Negroes saw combatant service and every effort was made to discredit them, especially where led by Negro officers.

There is every reason to believe that the War Department plans an even more rigid discrimination and segregation in the next war, because Negroes won too much credit in the last war, despite every prejudiced effort to discredit them.

When will it come it will be too late for us to do anything at this.

Wartime restrictions of the democratic guarantees of free speech, free press and free assembly, and the ever-present threat of imprisonment will effectually halt all protest.

BUT WE MUST NOT WAIT UNTIL THE NEXT WAR COMES. We must ACT NOW!

If we do not open up all services to colored youth NOW, they will certainly not be opened up THEN.

Negroes have votes and they have millions of white friends, most of whom do not even know the extent of jim crowism in the United States Army and Navy.

Negroes must begin NOW to use those votes and those friendships to break down the Army and Navy color bar.

Write to your Representative and your Senators in Washington, urging that either every branch of the two Services be opened to Negroes or that a complete Negro division and a complete Negro squadron be created, just as the 24th and 25th Infantry regiments and the 9th and 10th Cavalry regiments were created right after the Civil War!

Get the support of your local American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Spanish American War Veterans!

Get the support of the Mayor and City Council of your community and have them memorialize Congress!

Write to President Roosevelt urging him to use his great power as Chief Executive to bring about this desired change!

Vote for the friends and against the enemies of this legislation!

If you do this NOW, it will mean at least 15,000 more jobs for young Negroes in the Army and Navy which YOU help support.

If you DON'T do this now, you won't be able to do ANYTHING when war comes.

BILL WILL FIGHT FOR EQUALITIES IN ARMY AND NAVY

WASHINGTON, April 7—Congressman Hamilton Fish, New York Republican, struck a resounding blow against discrimination in the Army and Navy Tuesday when he introduced into the House of Representatives The Courier bill for equality in the Army and conviction that something could be done for all American citizens. and should be done. Rep. Fish's bill calls upon Congress to provide for the creation of a division of Negro soldiers in the United States Army, for an improvement of the status of Negro enlisted men in the United States Navy, for an increase in the number of appointments to West Point and Annapolis and for the training of Negro officers and enlisted men in all the services of both the Army and Navy.

The full text of The Courier bill which was introduced by Rep. Fish in the House of Representatives will be published in The Courier next week.

Not only does the bill now before Congress provide for more opportunities in the Army and Navy for patriotic black Americans, but it also strikes at the process of "menializing" Negro soldiers which began in the Coolidge (Republican) administration.

Members of the Ninth cavalry were changed from combative to non-combative duties, labor duties generally, consisting of the care of horses and stables and miscellaneous sanitary details and odd jobs in 1925.

Members of the Tenth cavalry were changed from combative to similar non-combative duties during the administration of President Hoover in 1930.

All other Negro troops in the United States Army are in the menial class with the exception of members of the 25th infantry, stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

The Courier bill proposes that the Army labor be passed around. Before introducing this bill for equality in the Army and Navy,

Congressman Fish conferred in Pittsburgh with Robert L. Vann, the editor of The Courier.

During this conference at the Hotel Pittsburgh, the lanky New Yorker repeatedly expressed the

"We cannot allow this kind of discrimination to continue," he emphasized. "As The Courier has pointed out," Mr. Fish commented. "the thinking people of this country, white and black, are not acquainted with the great injustice which is being done America's colored citizens. I intend that they shall know."

"I recognize that there is a disposition in both the Army and the Navy to open up the true facts and that disposition will be met from the die-hards of the service, but I am confident that members of Congress of all political complexions and from every section, will support this attempt to give proper recognition to the brave Negroes of our common country."

Soldiers - 1938

Regiments, Regular Army
Saviours of I eddy

Roosevelt Atop San Juan Hill Banned

**Post Exchange Bars Soldiers
Of 10th Cavalry From Its
Doors; Cite Other Mass Bans**

FT. LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—(ANP)—A new instance of brazen discrimination against members of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry, famous Negro Army unit which "saved Colonel Roosevelt at San Juan Hill," was uncovered here this week with discovery of an official notice barring colored soldiers from buying tobacco, cigars and cigarettes at the Post Exchange, largest store here at the Fort where soldiers buy various commodities.

The Jim Crow order, signed by Major W. N. Todd, Adjutant, and posted on the Bulletin Board, reads as follows:

"Enlisted men of the Tenth Cavalry and their families who desire to purchase tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes at the Post Exchange, will purchase these at the Tenth Cavalry Club ONLY." And the Tenth Cavalry Club is located 200 yards from the theater.

"Members of the Tenth Cavalry cannot buy any type of food in the Post Exchange Restaurant—no even a sandwich. Attendants do not hesitate to let members of the Tenth Cavalry and their relatives or friends who visit them, know that they are not wanted."

"Members of the Tenth Cavalry cannot use any of the four swimming pools at the Post. Signs there indicate that the pools are 'reserved for use of the members' (white). Since the Tenth Cavalrymen are not permitted to become members of the swimming club, they simply do not have any pools at all which they may use at Fort Leavenworth."

"Negroes, that is, Tenth Cavalry members, are also not permitted to use any of the 11 tennis courts of the Post. Reasons: Signs are posted stating the courts are reserved for officers and their families, which, of course, eliminates members of the Negro fighting unit. Also, there are no Negro children permitted to attend the Post school."

"Members of the Tenth Cavalry are not permitted to use any of the five lavatories in the Fort Leavenworth Theater. Reason: An order on the bulletin board reads: 'Mem-

Rather than permit Negro children to attend Post school their tuition is paid in the public school in Leavenworth."

30,000 AT CAMP TO SEE

GOVERNOR REVIEW

**Lehman Presents Col. Davis
His Commission As First
Negro Colonel Of Unit**

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—More than 30,000 visitors, all but a few hundred of whom were colored joined in the celebration of Governor's Day at Camp Smith, Sunday, September 11, when Governor Herbert H. Lehman and staff and Prof. Albert Einstein celebrated scientist, reviewed the 369th Infantry, New York National Guard. It was the first review the regiment has had under its new commander.

After the review the Governor, escorted by honor Company C, commanded by Captain Walter A. Hume, met the commissioned officers and presented to Col. Benjamin O. Davis his commission as a colonel in the New York National Guard. Dress parade followed at 6 p. m.

The Governor arrived at Camp Smith from his summer home at Purchase, N. Y., by automobile shortly after 4 o'clock. He was received by Major General William N. Haskell, commander of the New York National Guard. Mrs. Lehman accompanied the Governor.

Following a brief visit with General and Mrs. Haskell, the review was held at 4:45 o'clock, with Governor Lehman, General Haskell, Col. Joseph A. S. Mundy, chief of staff, and Lieut. Col. Gerard Kelly, adjutant, as the reviewing officers. All expressed approval of the splendid showing made by the Harlem soldiers.

In the morning the annual field religious service was conducted by Regimental Chaplain Benjamin Roberson, at 10 o'clock. Beside the 1,100 guardsmen, many visitors arrived in time for this service.

In addition to about 50 busses and hundreds of private autos from Harlem, there were excursion busses from Brooklyn, Jamaica, L. I., several New Jersey points and many of the towns in Westchester and along

the Hudson all the way to Albany. According to reports, this will be the last year of the 369th Infantry to Camp Smith, as the Harlem unit will accompany other regiments of the 27th Division to the northern part of the state for field training next summer.

**DISCRIMINATION
AT ARMY POST
IN KANSAS TOLD**

**Ft. Leavenworth
Rules Bar 'Tenth'**

9-25-38

FT. LEAVENWORTH, Kans. Sept. 22 — (ANP) — A new instance of brazen discrimination against members of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry, famous Negro Army unit which "saved Colonel Roosevelt at San Juan Hill," was uncovered here this week with discovery of an official notice barring colored soldiers from buying tobacco, cigars and cigarettes at the Post Exchange, largest store here at the Fort where soldiers buy various commodities.

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der is described as adding insult to injury because of the fact that some of the stock in the Post Ex-

change is owned by the Negro Cavalry unit. In other words, they can't spend their money in a store they partly own. Jay D. Fullbright, reporter for the Kansas City Call, recently visited the Fort and learned first-hand of the discriminatory rules.

Enlisted men of the famed fighting unit have taken the new Jim Crow regulation in stride, refuse all comment and apparently plan no appeal to higher officials to have the bar removed. Under the new ruling, the Tenth Cavalry Club, operated for convenience of the colored soldiers, becomes still more a Jim Crow club, since members' activities are confined strictly to it. Other restrictions and inequalities noted by Writer Fullbright:

Rules Bar "Tenth"

"Members of the Tenth Cavalry are not permitted to use any of the five lavatories in the new Fort Leavenworth theatre. Reason: An order on the bulletin board reads: 'Members of the Tenth Cavalry and their families who visit the Fort Leavenworth theatre will use the toilet facilities of the Tenth Cavalry Club.' And the Tenth Cavalry Club is located 200 yards from the theatre."

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Jim Crow Rules Uncovered At Fort Leavenworth; 10th Cavalry Feels Official Snub

Black Troopers Barred from Post Exchange; Official
Order Signed by Major

Toilet Facilities Limited Also

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To Increase Army, But Negroes Not Be Included. Report Discloses

Growing Attitude On Part of Colored Citizens to Oppose Any Increase Until We Are Given
More Consideration

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23—The personnel of the military establishment is being increased but not through the accretion of colored persons, the annual report of General Malin Craig, Chief of Staff for 1932 discloses.

Gen Craig points out that the National Defense Act of 1920 fixed an upper limit for the strength of the Regular Army at 280,000 enlisted men. This strength it has never attained, but was allowed to fall to 118,500. But legislation enacted at the last session of Congress provided for 165,000 enlisted men.

U. S. RANKS 18TH AMONG ARMIES OF THE WORLD

"Our regular army at this latter strength," declares Gen. Craig, "ranks only 18th among the standing armies of the world."

The increase in the average enlisted strength of the army from 162,000 to 165,000, provided for in the appropriations for the current fiscal year, is regarded as the minimum required to provide adequate overseas garrisons and the force needed in this country to meet the peace time duties of the regular army.

Gen. Craig urges a larger enlisted strength, chiefly because of the increased needs of the Air Corps and of anti-aircraft defense. Recent legislation authorized an enlisted strength of 215,000 for the army air corps, one of the services to which colored personnel is not assigned.

Gen. Craig expresses the hope that necessary additional funds will be provided to bring the air corps enlightened strength to that figure in the next fiscal year. The requirements of the whole army in that fiscal year, he says, will aggregate a total of about 168,000 enlisted men.

IF ARMY IS INCREASED, GIVE US SOME SOLDIERS

There is, however, a growing attitude among colored people to oppose any increases in the personnel of the army and the navy until the number of colored persons enlisted in the military and naval establishments is substantially increased and there is a wider distribution of them among the several branches of the two services, including those branches from which they are at present barred.

The first increment of the increase of the commissioned strength to 14,659, authorized by the last session of Congress, is provided in the War Department appropriation act for 1939. Gen. Craig believes this is an important step toward the provision of a more adequate commissioned personnel for the army.

At present there are only four commissioned colored officers in the army, only two of whom are line or combatant officers.

Soldiers - 1938

Regiments, Regular Army.

Troops Of Eighth Infantry Return From Two Weeks' Field Training

By LT. RAYMOND WATKINS
(Publicity Officer, 8th Infantry)

Companies "A," "B," "C," and "D" sent in their best men to help fill out the competing platoons of Company "E," "F," "G," and "H." The battalion headquarters companies also furnished soldiers.

Won 1937 Guard Mount

A weary but spirited Eighth Infantry detrained at the Fifty-fifth street elevated station Saturday, paraded before a mighty throng of 105,000 persons at the Bud Billiken picnic in Washington park, and then headed straight for their destination, the Eighth Infantry Armory, 3547 Giles avenue. Troops of the Eighth had just completed two weeks of intensive field training at the thirty-third Division, Illinois National Guard, Headquarters at Camp Grant, Ill.

For the second consecutive year troops from the Eighth Regiment walked away with highest honors for excellence in drill and leadership when the Second Battalion under Major Anderson F. Pitts was declared winner over 10,000 other troops for battalion parade drill at Camp Grant. The competition, extending over the first five days of the field training period, was held at Division Headquarters.

The Eighth won the competition with but one day of preparation for the contest, being the first to compete.

Governor Presents Trophy

The trophy, a large gold affair, was presented to the Eighth Regiment by Gov. Henry Horner at a special ceremony and drill by the Second Battalion at Division Headquarters on Friday, August 11. In the presentation address, the governor stated that he was proud of the Eighth Regiment and complimented Col. William J. Warfield, commander, and Major Pitts for the performance and appearance of the troops.

All companies in the regiment contributed to the success of the Second Battalion in one way or another. The regimental staff was reported by Warrant Officer Walter Dyett as spending over \$500 on new band equipment two months prior to encampment. This new material consisting of special white leggings, drums, and other accessories did much to heighten the enthusiasm of the band and rifle troops.

Last year, a drill competition held by the division was won by the Eighth Regiment. At this time the drill constituted a guard mount exercise consisting of about 40 officers and men under Major William H. Lewis and Captain Benote H. Lee. This year the competition required the training of a peace strength battalion, consisting of nearly 300 riflemen. Unofficial rumors indicate that next year the competition will be held for the highest score in musketry and combat firing. Steps are being taken by Colonel Warfield to raise the shooting of the men to the grade of excellence for the 1939 encampment.

Anniston, Ala. Star

September 29, 1938

Negroes are now being accepted for enlistment in the United States Navy, it was announced today by Dewey Vincent, local recruiting officer. They must be between 18 and 26 years of age, in good physical condition and have at least an elementary education, it was stated.

DeLand, Fla., Sun News
September 29, 1938

MEMO: ALL ARMIES CONSIST OF PERSONALITIES

As the threat of war deepens in Europe, people naturally are trying to figure out which of the rival nations is likely to be the strongest in a knock-down and drag-out fight.

The easiest way to do this is the obvious way—count noses among the opposing armies, and assume that the side with the most troops has the advantage. But the fallacy in this is the fact that not all soldiers are the same. Take two battalions of equal size, equip and train them in precisely the same way, give them leaders of equal skill—and still they won't be the same in fighting power.

This was touched on by Major John H. Burns in a recent article in the Infantry Journal. Major Burns suggests that we pay altogether too much attention to the "genius" of famous military leaders, and not enough to the qualities of the humble footsloggers who do the actual fighting. The deciding factors in a battle, a campaign, or a war, he believes, may be the psychology of the opposing soldiers, their racial and national background, their general adaptability to the business of fighting.

Major Burns points, as an illustration, to the way the famous Swiss infantry of a few centuries ago broke up the cavalry charges of the armored knights. The Swiss carried long pikes, and in line of battle formed a bristling, steel-pointed hedge that ruined every cavalry charge directed against it.

The French decided to adopt the same tactics, and trained their men accordingly. But what the Swiss did perfectly the French troops were unable to do at all. For some queer reason, the "pike hedge" that worked so well for the Swiss did not work at all for the French.

The armies of the Central Powers in the World War gave equally striking examples of the same sort of thing.

In connection with the most modern of all weapons, the airplane, the same truth is evident. Students of the war in the Far East, for instance, report that although the Japanese are vastly superior to the Chinese in air power they are likely to run into real trouble the first time they face an air fleet equal in size to their own. Man for man,

the Japanese just don't seem to be as good aviators as, say, the Chinese—or the Russians. No one seems to know just why this should be; but that the difference does exist all agree.

That "next war" we are all dreading may well be won by just some such difference—some little quirk in psychological make-up or racial background which no one was able to figure on in advance.

8TH REGIMENT WINS DRILL COMPETITION SECOND TIME



Governor Henry Horner last Friday presented the drill trophy of the Thirty-third division, Illinois National Guard, and attached troops, to the Eighth regiment.

This is the second consecutive year that soldiers from the Eighth have won highest honors for excellence in drill and leadership. Major Anderson F. Pitts' second battalion participated in the drill

competition, held at Division headquarters in Camp Grant, Ill. Sun-tanned and a bit weary the guardsmen returned home Saturday after spending two weeks in field training at Camp Grant. Col.

William J. Warfield, head of the Eighth regiment, is shown at his desk admiring the trophy. Capt. James B. Cashin, regimental adjutant, looks on.

NEGRO GUARDSMEN SHOW GAIN IN SKILL

Col. Davis Praises Results of First Week of Training Held at Camp Smith

REVIEW GIVEN INSTRUCTOR

Lieut. Col. Blauvelt Honored as a Farewell—Lehman to Visit Regiment Today

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Recently commissioned colonel in the New York State National Guard, Colonel Benjamin O. Davis,

who is also the only ranking Negro colonel in the regular army, expressed gratification at the accomplishments of his command, the 369th Infantry of Harlem, at the conclusion of its first week of training at Camp Smith here today. Looking over the results of the firing for record in marksmanship tests, the colonel pointed out that there had been, particularly in the rifle tests, a marked increase in the number qualified this season as compared to other years. The musketry problem demonstration had also been most satisfactory, he said. The results of the marksmanship tests, excluding carry-overs, as announced today by Major Gen. William N. Haskell, commander of the New York National Guard, were as follows: Rifle—430 firing, 261 qualified. 35 experts, 62 sharpshooters, 164 marksmen. Automatic Rifle—117 firing, 52 qualified. 7 sharpshooters, 45 marksmen. Machine Gun—194 firing, 194 qualified. 51 experts, 110 first class gunners, 33 second class gunners. Lieut. Col. Xavier F. Blauvelt, army instructor assigned to the 369th Infantry for the last four years, was honored at a review as training at Camp Smith here today. Col. Blauvelt has been assigned for service at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Colonel Davis, who there had been, particularly in the rifle tests, a marked increase in the number qualified this season as compared to other years. The musketry problem demonstration had also been most satisfactory, he said. The results of the marksmanship tests, excluding carry-overs, as announced today by Major Gen. William N. Haskell, commander of the New York National Guard, were as follows: Rifle—430 firing, 261 qualified. 35 experts, 62 sharpshooters, 164 marksmen. Automatic Rifle—117 firing, 52 qualified. 7 sharpshooters, 45 marksmen. Machine Gun—194 firing, 194 qualified.

369th Regiment Goes To Camp Smith With All-Negro Personnel

PEEKSKILL, N. Y. — The 369th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., the pride of Negroes everywhere, entered Camp Smith here for its annual week-long encampment Sunday for the first time in its history. Herebefore, the regiment had a white colonel. Recently commissioned a colonel in the New York National Guard, Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, highest ranking Negro in the United States Army, is now in command of the regiment, which ranks

as one of the best-drilled commands in the country, regardless of color. Lieutenant Colonel Chauncey M. Hooper is executive officer of the regiment and assisting Colonel Davis as staff officers are: Major DeMaurice Moses, plans and training officer; Captain Alonzo Ward, assistant plans and training officer; Captain James W. Johnson, adjutant; Captain John A. McDonald, supply officer; Captain Benjamin Robeson, chaplain; and Captain Thornton Woods, surgeon.

REGIMENT OFF TO CAMP UNDER NEGRO COLONEL

Amsterdam News
369th Left Sunday for Its 'Annual Two Weeks' Stay at Camp Smith

9-10-38
For the first time in its history, the 369th Infantry, New York National Guard, left its armory headquarters Sunday for its annual training at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., under the command of a Negro officer, Col. Benjamin O. Davis, of the United States Army. Col. Davis led 1170 officers and enlisted men to camp where they will remain for two weeks. Lt. Col. Chauncey M. Hooper was second in command.

The regimental commander is a colonel of cavalry in the regular army and was recently assigned to the New York National Guard as instructor in infantry by the War Department. He was appointed colonel of the regiment by Governor Herbert H. Lehman.

Beginning Monday the units of the regiment were busy on the ranges firing the various rifle weapons for practice and records. Next week the regiment will proceed to the bivouac area and engage in tactical maneuvers on the reservation.

Next Sunday the regiment will observe visitors day. It will begin with a regimental field service conducted by Cap. Benjamin C. Robeson, regimental chaplain and pastor of Mother Zion Methodist Church. The ceremonies will include guard mounting, review and evening parade.

Soldiers - 1938

Regiments, Regular Army

By ROBERT L. VANN
Editor of The Courier

WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26 (By Telephone)—This morning, The Pittsburgh Courier, carried its campaign for Army recognition of the Negro to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt!

In the company of Senator Joseph Guffey of Pennsylvania, I have just left the presence of the nation's Chief Executive.

I am now in a position to state that the President stands unequivocally behind The Courier campaign to accord recognition to the Negro soldier.

President Roosevelt told his influence behind the bills Senator Guffey and myself sponsored by The Courier and that he felt the formation of introduced by Congressman a Negro Division would be the Hamilton Fish (H. R. 10164, logical move. H. R. 10165, H. R. 10166) to obtain a legal mandate from Congress.

President Roosevelt further proposed that the present four Negro regiments—they are the Ninth Cavalry, the Tenth Cavalry, the Twenty-fourth Infantry and the Twenty-fifth Infantry—be used to serve as the nucleus of a complete Negro Division.

Not only did the President endorse The Courier program, but he expressed the conviction that speed was of prime importance in obtaining recognition and opportunities for Negro soldiers.

Because of his belief that the job should be done quickly, the President suggested, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, the possibility of creating a Negro Division BY EXECUTIVE ORDER!

He proposes to call into conference the Chief-of-Staff of the United States Army to learn if there are any legislative barriers to such action.

If there are not, the EXECUTIVE ORDER WILL BE ISSUED IMMEDIATELY!

However, if there are legal barriers to the issuance of an executive order creating a Negro division by the President, the Chief Executive proposes to throw the weight of

Negroes Seek Four Units in Regular Army

BOSTON, July 6. — (U.P.) — The National Colored War Veterans of America, a temporary organization, plans to ask that the United States' army's four regular negro units be re-officered with a colored personnel in five years.

The group has adopted a new organization plan in an effort to obtain a membership of 100,000 by Oct. 1, 1938.

The organization is studying two major problems:

1. Unemployment of an estimated 1,000,000 negro war veterans and their dependents, considered employables.
2. Reported denial of total disability compensation to an estimated 20,000 totally disabled negro veterans because of pre-war labor status.

Monroe Mason, temporary organizer, says his group will propose the re-officering of the four negro units of the army, providing that the younger negro reserve officers who have advanced satisfactorily during their scheduled correspondence courses prepared by the war department be accorded first preference.

They would enroll for two years intensive study in the army war college, followed by a three-year probationary period in line with troops until transfer of white officers was complete, Mason said.

Equipment "Pathetic" In Fort for Colored Troops

Housing Not Fit For Horses At Ft. Huachuaca

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although there are only four colored commissioned officers and 3,853 colored enlisted men in the United States Army, buildings provided for their shelter, protection and accommodation are inadequate.

Comparing conditions at the military posts at Fort Huachuaca, Arizona, and at El Paso, Texas Representative John R. Murdock, Democrat, of Arizona, recently told a subcommittee of the House appropriations committee that he noted "a rather pathetic difference."

NEED HOSPITAL

"It seems to me," he said, "that Fort Huachuaca has come to be merely an orphan child."

Colored troops are stationed at Fort Huachuaca. The officers are white.

"Of course," Mr. Murdock stated, "there may be some who wonder why we should maintain a high-class post way down yonder in southern Arizona, within a few miles of the Mexican border. I can see many good reasons why that fort ought to be well maintained.

"I noticed when I was there that they need a barracks and more hospital facilities and better equipment, especially for the troopers.

"I was not pleased with what I saw at the entrance of the fort. I can understand perfectly now why the officers desire to have married men at that post. But when I went to look at the quarters of the men, I saw human beings living in houses unfit for the housing of horses.

WATER LACKING

"I think the greatest need at Fort Huachuaca is the development of a water supply. At the present time they are getting water from mountain streams and some so-called wells, shallow wells. They scarcely have enough water for domestic use, and the supply is certainly inadequate for bathing facilities or fire protection.

"If I may, I would like to say this, that Fort Huachuaca has had a remarkable history. I think it was established there on the frontier about six decades ago, and, of course, it played an important part in the Apache warfare.

"You will recall that the Apaches were the last American Indians to

be brought under control. They were so wedged in there in southern Arizona that they were a menace to overland travel. For a long time they kept people from going to southern California, or further south, by overland travel.

"The post is within a few miles of the Mexican border, along that portion which is the frontier of that part of the Mexican Republic, which is hidden away in the northwest part of Mexico, the turbulent Sonora. It is in that territory of Sonora that a good many revolutions in Mexico have started.

WHERE VILLA STARTED

"It was out of Sonora and the state to the east that Villa came with his band and made his raid on the town of Columbus, New Mexico.

"I feel this way about it, that considering the turbulent conditions in Mexico in recent years and at the present moment, and with the state of politics that I have discovered in that corner of Mexico, it behooves us to see that that particular post, which is the only military post between El Paso and the Pacific Ocean, is kept in a high state of efficiency.

JAPANESE THREAT

"I hate to think of a possible Asiatic war, but if we should be invaded by an enemy from the other side of the Pacific, I believe that they would strike at this country through that back door rather than at San Francisco and Seattle.

"If I could have my way—and I am a man of peace—I would make use of the equipment that we have down there at Fort Huachuaca in the way of further development. I think it ought to be made the center of artillery training. I do not know where you can find any better rifle ranges than are right there. The climate is mild, with dry sunshiny weather at moderate temperature."

Find President Has Power To Create Race Division

**Simple Means
Of Moving Men,
Writer Asserts**

**Present Shortage
In Air Corps
Pointed Out**

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Allotment of enlisted personnel of the 24th and 25th Infantries to the Air Corps either by direction of the President or by legal authorization would be a step toward creating a colored division in the Regular Army.

are rated as mechanics, if they demonstrate their fitness and show that they possess the necessary technical qualifications. Only 28 enlisted men are now rated as pilots on transport and cargo planes.

If a number of colored enlisted men should be transferred to the Air Corps, it would enable them to gain experience that they are now denied.

The Senate has already passed a bill authorizing an increase in the basic allotment of enlisted men to the Air Corps within the total enlisted strength provided in appropriations for the Regular Army. An identical House bill has been favorably reported by the Military Affairs Committee and is on the calendar awaiting House approval.

PRESIDENT HAS POWER

As Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the President has the authority to direct that a certain percentage of the increase in the basic allotment of enlisted men to the Air Corps, if the bill is finally approved.

An amendment to the bill on the floor of the House providing that of the increase of 3,100 in the basic allotment of enlisted men to the Air Corps at least 10 per cent shall be made from the 24th and 25th Infantries would provide the legal authorization and would be mandatory upon the War Department.

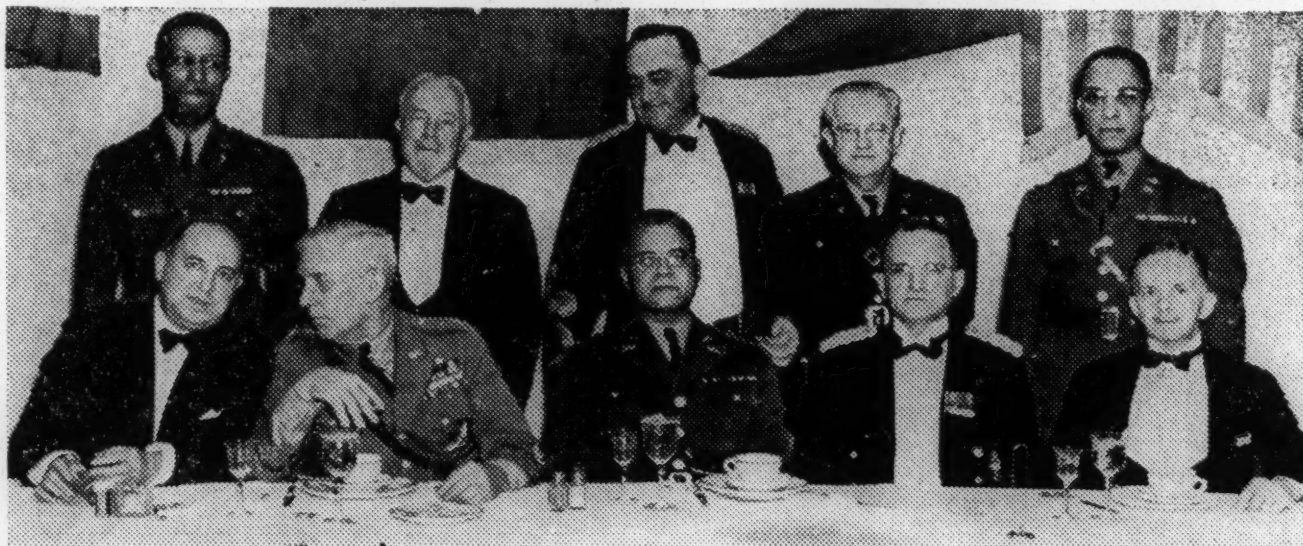
The Air Corps needs additional personnel, commissioned as well as enlisted. When the present legal authorized strength of the Air Corps was fixed at 18,000, the aircraft strength was fixed at 2,320 airplanes. Subsequent authorizations and appropriations by Congress have provided for the acquisition of aircraft to the extent of 2,320 airplanes.

2,350 PLANES ORDERED

The War Department has informed the House and Senate Military Affairs Committee that the authorized 2,320 planes will be in operation by the end of the fiscal year 1940.

Enlisted men in the Air Corps

OFFICERS DINE BEFORE REVIEW



Guests who attended a dinner just before review of the 369th Central Postal Directory, New York National Guard, at the armory in New York. Shown seated (left to right) are: Albert Goldman, postmaster; Maj. Gen. William H. Haskell, commander, New York Guard; Col. Benjamin O. Davis, 369th Infantry; Brig. Gen. Walter A. Delamater, N.Y.

National Guard; Walter White, secretary, NAACP; left to right (standing): Capt. Benjamin C. Robeson, chaplain, 369th Infantry; Dr. Walter Gray Crump, Col. E. K. Sterling, U.S. Army; Col. Joseph A. S. Mundy, chief of staff, N.Y. National Guard; Lieut. Col. Chauncey H. Hooper, 369th Infantry, N.Y. National Guard.

Negro Being Pointedly Ignored As War Dep't Talks Of Increasing Army

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—The question of what part colored men would play in the mobilization of personnel in the first months of a major war is raised by the annual report of Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring to the President, made public last Monday.

The basic War Department mobilization plan had its genesis in the days of the World War. After his promotion from Assistant Secretary to periods. Secretary of War, Mr. Woodring "We place a tremendous responsibility on these first 400,000 defenders. If they fail in their protective mission the fate of the replacement of the War Department enforcing citizens' armies is sealed." Mr. Woodring discloses that one of the immediate objectives of the War Department is "complete adequacy of personnel." No plans for enlistment of additional personnel, however, contemplate an increase in the colored personnel in the Army.

MOBILIZATION PLAN IGNORING THE NEGRO

The result of that study is now found in what is termed the protective mobilization plan of 1937. In that same period the enlisted That plan visualized in the event of a major war immediate employment of an initial protective force of approximately 400,000 men. have remained closed to them.

2,659 MORE OFFICERS— THEY'LL ALL BE WHITE

He also points out that Congress has authorized an increase of the commissioned personnel of the regular army from 12,000 to 14,659. Under that authority a few hundred additional officers have already been commissioned. They were all white.

Mr. Woodring points out in his report that in the event of a national emergency this country may not have the time to give its armies the long training they received before being sent overseas in 1917. In such a case, without previous military training colored personnel will be naturally shunted to the stevedore and labor battalions.

"Not since the War of 1918," says Mr. Woodring, "has a foreign invader set foot upon our soil. We are therefore too prone, I believe to visualize preparation for a future war in the light of our preparation for war in 1917."

COLORED PERSONNEL WILL NOT BE INCREASED

"We must not be deluded by recollection of huge cantonments where divisions had opportunity to undergo training for several months before engaging in combat. We cannot have any assurance that the military situation will permit the establishment of training centers for comparatively long

Senator Hits Army Jim Crow

Lodge Says He
Will Study Bill
For Next Congress

BOSTON—(ANP)—"I assure you I shall carefully study a bill petitioning for the admittance of Negroes into all branches of the United States army, navy and air force."

I am opposed to discrimination in the public service because of race, creed, or color.

So wrote the Massachusetts militant and youthful senator, Henry Cabot Lodge (R), in a letter last Saturday to Mabe Kountze, Boston representative for A.N.P.

Senator Lodge was informed of the anti-Jim Crow bill originated by Robert L. Van, Pittsburgh editor, and this year carried to the congressional floor by Hamilton Fish of New York. Mr. Kountze requested the stand of Senator Lodge for publication and a reply was made early the same week.

The Boston newspaperman cited in his letter several cases where Negroes were qualified for service in many now 'closed door' branches. Colored graduates of the world famous Massachusetts Institute of Technology; the "Brown Condor, Col. John C. Robinson; American's

No. 1 parachute jumper, William "Suicide" Jones; Boston's own Johnny Green, radio expert and others were mentioned as being worthy of connection with aeronautical, special communications, and other technical military branches.

The loyalty of the Negro in contrast to the foreign spy web now in key U. S. military positions was also stressed.

Probe Charges Of Jim-Crow In Army Unit

Investigate
9th U. S. Cavalry
At Fort Riley
12-31-38

JUNCTION CITY, Kas. (ANP)—The most vital probe that the members of the 9th U. S. Cavalry was closed recently. The principal figures were the Inspecting General of the 9th Cavalry and LaZetta LiDrazzah, a private of Troop B, former columnist of several newspapers.

The cause of the probe was the results of newspaper clippings from a nationally known weekly, directed to both the secretary of war and Senator Arthur Capper, carrying a story of private Willie Jones who accused an officer of attacking him with a fly-stick on the stable line, after a disagreement resulting from a bill which Jones was said to have owed a company in another state.

There were also letters, referring to segregation and discrimi-

nation imposed upon the members of the 9th Cavalry by the same officer, during football games played by the 9th Cavalry and other teams, and at the Post Exchange cafe. These letters also pointed out the fact that the issues were affecting civilians and taxpayers of the state.

Despite these conditions, suffered by every Negro who chanced to attend the football games and patronize the cafe, those who were called upon to testify in behalf of the conditions were reported to have folded up, giving the inspecting general to understand that they were "faring all right under the present administration."

Howardice Looms In Ranks Of Negro Soldiers as War Sec'y Starts Ft. Riley Probe

Jim Crow in Restaurants and Recreational Centers Protested Behind Closed Doors

Commanding Officer Silenced Objector

JUNCTION CITY, Kas.—(ANP)—Thursday brought to a climax the most vital probe that the members of the 9th U. S. Cavalry of Ft. Riley, has heretofore known. The principal figures were the Inspecting General of the 7th Corps and La Zetta LiDrazza^h a private of Troop B. former columnist of several newspapers. ^{hundred and fifty members of the} regiment are satisfied.

The cause of the probe was the results of newspaper clippings from a nationally known weekly, directed to both the secretary of war and Senator Arthur Capper, carrying a story of Private Willie Jones who accused an officer of attacking him with a fly-stick on the stable line, after a disagreement resulting from a bill which Jones was said to have owed a company in another state. There were also letters, referring to segregation and discrimination imposed upon the members of the 9th Cavalry by the same officer, during football games played by the 9th Cavalry and other teams, and at the Post Exchange. These letters also pointed out the fact that the issues were affecting civilians and taxpayers of the state.

Despite these conditions, suffered by every Negro who chanced to attend the football games and patronize the cafe, in barracks and wherever else members of the regiment assembled they protested, were made to jail him when he Saturday morning those who were attacked the segregators through called upon to testify in behalf of his column of the "Soldiers Journal" the conditions were reported to a local publication of the have folded up, giving the inspect-years when the issue was first in- ing general to understand that introduced, but later he was silenced they were "faring all right under by the commanding officer of the the present administration." regiment.

Instead of asking for a changed administration, non-commissioned officers made an attempt to incriminate LiDrazzah, correspondent who is also a private. It is reported LiDrazzah received a tip that "they" were out to get him.

The manifested actions of every Negro non-commissioned officer suggest that so long as they are able hold their ranks, and it matters not what happens to others, the balance of the estimated four-